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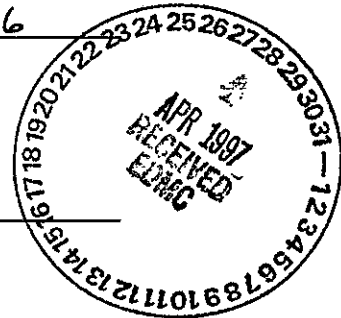
Meeting Minutes  
Inter Agency Management Integration Team (IAMIT)  
EPA Conference Room  
712 Swift Blvd., Richland  
October 29, 1996

Appvl.: *C. A. Hansen* Date: 11/26/97  
C. A. Hansen, RL  
IAMIT Representative

Appvl.: *D. R. Sherwood* Date: 11/26/96  
D. R. Sherwood, EPA  
IAMIT Representative

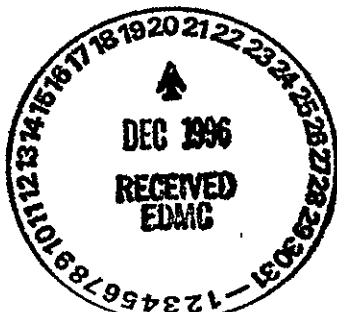
Appvl.: *M. A. Wilson* Date: 11/26/96  
M. A. Wilson, Ecology  
IAMIT Representative

Prepared by *J. D. Williams* Date: 12/11/96  
Appvl.: *J. D. Williams*  
J. D. Williams  
Fluor Daniel Hanford, Inc.



Attendees

Arnold, L. D.	FDH	B2-35	McClure, G. M.	RL	A7-75
Blazek, M. L.	ODOE		McLaughlin, M. A.	FDH	B2-35
Carlson, A.	Ecology	B5-18	Miera, F. R.	RL	A5-15
Cook, S. V.	LMHI	H6-08	Oates, K. J.	EPA	B5-01*
Dudney, M. G.	LMSI	H6-08	Palenshus, D.	Ecology	B5-18
Ellis-Balane, G.	RL	A5-15	Peschong, J. C.	RL	S7-54
Faulk, D.	EPA	B5-01	Power, M	Ecology	
Hansen, C. A.	RL	S7-41*	Rasmussen, J. E.	RL	A5-15
Henckel, R. P.	BHI	X5-53	Sanders, G. H.	RL	A5-15*
Hensley, J. L.	Ecology	B5-18	Selby, M. A.	Ecology	B5-18*
Holmes, D.	FDH	B3-35	Sherman, Y.	RL	A7-75
Isom, D. A.	LMSI	H6-08	Stevenson, M. W.	FDH	B2-35
Jackson, D. E.	RL	A5-15	Wallace, M	Ecology	B5-18
Jaraysi, M.	Ecology	B5-18	Williams, J. D.	FDH	B2-35
Kinmark, J.	Ecology	B5-18	Wilson, M. A.	Ecology	B5-18*
Knollmeyer, P	RL	A5-11	EDMC		H6-08*



\* W/Attachments

IAMIT29.OCT

Inter Agency Management Integration Team  
EPA Conference Room  
712 Swift Blvd., Richland  
October 29, 1996

IAMIT Representatives: Doug Sherwood, Mike Wilson, Charlie Hansen  
WHC Tri-Party Agreement Integration: Larry D. Arnold  
Recorder: Janice D. Williams

**1. Approval of September Meeting Minutes**

The IAMIT reviewed and approved the minutes of the September 24, 1996 meeting.

**2. 200 Area Canyon Disposition**

Approval of 200 Area Canyon Disposition Initiative AIP was given with note of the following points of clarification agreed to by the parties:

- "CERCLA" The CERCLA process will be utilized to determine the preferred alternative for U Plant, and on a case-by-case basis for the other canyon facilities.
- "Viable" Does not necessarily mean acceptable. Viable only means it is on "the table".
- Attaching background material doesn't constitute approval.

The AIP was signed, noting the above clarification points documented in these minutes.

**3. Public Information Repositories (PIRs)**

Sylvia Cook led the presentation (Attachment 1)

**Action:** Identify funding source for upgrades identified in presentation materials.

**Resp.:** Larry Arnold                      **Date Due:** Next IAMIT Meeting

**4. TPA Budget Meeting**

Dennis Faulk led the discussion, stating that a fall meeting is not recommended. EPA would like to use the fall meeting to lay the ground work for a spring meeting. All parties agreed in principle that the fall meeting is suspended. No Action items were identified.

**5. Community Relations Plan (CRP)**

Mary Lou Blazek and Yvonne Sherman stated that the Community Relations Plan (CRP), revised October 29, 1996 is available for review. An Openness initiative is being worked and the change package will be signed once these issues are resolved (Attachment 2).

**Action:** Get EPA/Ecology a copy of the Alm letter

**Resp.:** Yvonne Sherman                      **Date Due:** November 6, 1996

**6. PIO Retreat**

Joy Kinmark and Annette Carlson handed out three attachments regarding TPA Public Involvement roles and responsibilities, drafted October 29, 1996 (Attachments 3, 4 and 5).

**Action:** Charlie Hansen will take the plan, once finalized, to RL Senior Management Board.

**7. FFTF**

Pete Knollmeyer (RL) - Acting Assistant Manager, Transition wants to get information out to the public, so there is a good understanding of impending actions on FFTF. Clean-up role continues, until HQ changes that mission. Budget and waste items will be addressed with the HAB.

**8. TWRS Budget Overview**

Jon Peschong led the discussion. The Parties were updated on the status of the TWRS budget and the attached letter was distributed to the regulators (Attachment 6).

## AGENDA

IAMIT MEETING  
OCTOBER 29, 1996  
EPA CONFERENCE ROOM  
712 SWIFT BLVD., RICHLAND  
1:30 PM - 3:00 PM  
(CHAIRPERSON: M. A. WILSON)

- 1:30 pm APPROVAL OF SEPTEMBER MEETING MINUTES
- 1:35 pm APPROVAL OF 200 AREA CANYON DISPOSITION INITIATIVE A.I.P.  
(J. GOODENOUGH, M. WILSON, K. OATES)
- 1:50 pm COST ESTIMATE FOR PIR AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS  
(T. ANDERSON, S. COOK)
- 2:00 pm PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES  
(J. YERXA, J. KINMARK, D. FAULK, P. BENGTON)
- o GUIDANCE FOR A TPA BUDGET MEETING
  - o UPDATE ON FINAL APPROVAL OF CRP AND CHANGE REQUEST P-10-96-01
  - o UPDATE ON PIO RETREAT (10/28 & 10-29)
    - PROGRAMMATIC ATTENTION TO PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES
    - DOE-RL AND ECOLOGY DEVELOPMENT OF SITEWIDE PI PLANS
  - o FTF Public Involvement
- 3:00 pm ~~ADJOURN~~ TWRS Budget Review (J. Tesong)

# ATTENDEES

## INTER AGENCY MANAGEMENT INTEGRATION TEAM (IAMIT) MEETING

DATE: OCTOBER 29, 1996

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>MAILSTOP</u>	<u>(✓) FOR ATTACHMENTS</u>
<u>MARVA DUDNEY</u>	<u>LMST</u>	<u>H6-08</u>	
<u>Debbi Isom</u>	<u>LMST</u>	<u>H6-08</u>	
<u>Dennis Faulk</u>	<u>EDA</u>	<u>B5-01</u>	
<u>Diane Holmes</u>	<u>FDPIA</u>	<u>B-335</u>	
<u>Douglas Palenshus</u>	<u>WA Ecology</u>	<u>Kenn</u>	
<u>Mary Lou Blazer</u>	<u>USDOE/DOE</u>		
<u>Jay Kinnmark</u>	<u>Ecology</u>	<u>Kenn.</u>	
<u>Annette Carlson</u>	<u>Ecology</u>	<u>Kenn.</u>	
<u>Max Power</u>	<u>Ecology</u>	<u>Lacey</u>	
<u>Yvonne Sherman</u>	<u>DOE/OEA</u>	<u>A7-75</u>	
<u>Gail McClure</u>	<u>DOE/OEA</u>	<u>A7-75</u>	
<u>Pete Knollmeyer</u>	<u>DOE/AMF</u>	<u>A5-11</u>	
<u>Jim Rasmussen</u>	<u>DOE/EAP</u>	<u>A5-15</u>	
<u>Marc Stevenson</u>	<u>FDH/TPAI</u>	<u>B2-35</u>	

# ATTENDEES

## INTER AGENCY MANAGEMENT INTEGRATION TEAM (IAMIT) MEETING

DATE: OCTOBER 29, 1996

NAME	ORGANIZATION	MAILSTOP	(✓) FOR ATTACHMENTS
Janice Williams	TPAI	B2-35	✓
Mike Wilson	Ecology		✓
Kevin Outer	EPA		✓
Melodie Selby	Ecology	B5-18	✓
Charles Hansen	DOE RL	57-41	✓
George Sanders	DOE-RL	A5-15	✓
DALE JACKSON	DOE-RL - EAP	A5-11	
Moses Jaraysi	Ecology	B5-18	
LARRY ARNOLD	FDN-TPAI	B2-35	
Geneva Ellis-Balme	DOE-RL	A5-15	
Jerry Hensley	Ecology	B5-18	
Mark Wallace	Ecology		
Felix R. Mierwa	RL/ EAP	A5-15	
R.P. HENCKEL	BHI	X5-53	
SV Cook	LMHI	H6-08	

ATTENDEES

**INTER AGENCY MANAGEMENT INTEGRATION TEAM (IAMIT) MEETING**

DATE: OCTOBER 29, 1996

[illegible]

## COST ESTIMATE FOR PUBIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

October 29, 1996

**Contacts:** Sylvia Cook 376-9000  
Manager, Document Control Services-South  
Lockheed Martin Services, Inc.

Debbi Isom 376-2530  
Specialist, Administrative Record (AR) File  
EDMC

Marva Dudley 376-7978  
Specialist, Public Information Repositories (PIRs)  
EDMC

Place PIR documents on Internet

- ✓ As of 6/30/96, there were:
- 12,500 documents in AR File (already scanned and indexed)
  - 1,250 documents in PIRs (227 of these documents not in AR File)
- ✓ 227 PIR documents (estimated to be 12,500 images), approximately 5 cubic feet
- ✓ 20 scanned images = 1 MB of memory  
12,500 scanned images = 625 MB of memory
- ✓ Initial cost to scan & index remaining 227 documents: \$ 6,400
- 5 cu. ft. X 40 hrs./cu. ft. X \$32/hr.
- ✓ Obtain public access server: \$ 15,000 - 20,000
- suggested: AST Manhattan \$20,000  
120 MB-RAM, 24 GB-HD
- or AST Manhattan \$15,000  
64 MB-RAM, 24 GB-HD
- delivery time: 3 months



✓ Provide information utilizing Internet (rough estimate): \$ 15,000 - 20,000

- design a Home Page
- WEB page to search
- network costs
- programming costs

✓ TIFF image viewer software - *at the user sites* \$ 0

- developed by John Foster, Los Alamos
- requires minimum of 386 PC w/4 MB-RAM and Windows 3.1  
(higher end PC would be faster)
- automatically loads on user's PC at initial access
- provides search, retrieval and printing capabilities

---

IMPLEMENTATION COST ESTIMATE \$ 36,400 - 46,400

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE 4-6 MONTHS AFTER APPROVAL TO PROCEED

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE COST \$ 2,500/YR

- *New Documents*
- *Changes to Documents*
- *Up keep*

The above data is based upon information provided by Jeff Highland (scanning & indexing), Craig Davis (ISEARCH system), and Sara Bian (programming support/ISS) on October 22. Dollars and quantities are subject to change.

Continue use of microfilm and updates until Internet is in place and evaluated.

Ongoing -- no additional cost involved.

Install a 1-800 number for PIR access to EDMC.

Cost estimate (as of 8/20/96):

\$ 35/month + \$ 0.10/minute

Steps to implement:

- Letter of Justification
- A budget form from US West
- Manager's Authorization Form
- US West would obtain DOE/RL approval

Visit each PIR within 6 months with a representative of the PHMC contractor and then evaluate if visits should be semi-annual or more frequent.

- Last PIR visits in July 1996
- \$2,000 total cost for all 4 PIRs  
(four 1-day trips)

:SVC  
10/29/96

# **Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order**

## **Tri-Party Agreement Community Relations Plan**

**Revised October 29, 1996**

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**Insert**

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**Insert**

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**Separate Document**

# Introduction

This plan is your user's guide for getting involved in the many important decisions being made at Hanford. It outlines the many ways you can help in Hanford cleanup.

U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE) operates the Hanford Site. Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulate USDOE's activities for compliance with state and federal environmental laws under the Tri-Party Agreement (TPA). The Hanford TPA Community Relations Plan goes beyond the requirements for public involvement required by law because the Parties believe public involvement is very important to cleanup success. Ecology, USDOE, and EPA conduct public involvement and information activities cooperatively. The Tri-Parties also conduct Hanford cleanup public information and involvement activities independently.

The Tri-Parties recognize that people from all over the nation are concerned and affected by the Hanford Site because of the potential threat to human health and the environment. Some of the primary reasons for public involvement include the following:

- Q Public involvement aids credibility in the cleanup process. When the public is involved in decision-making at Hanford, they can help ensure that better long-term decisions are made and cleanup is achieved.
- Q Better decisions are made if the public is involved early, frequently, and regularly.
- Q Continued public support in the cleanup process will help maintain congressional support for funding needed for cleanup.
- Q If people are not informed or involved in the process, they have reasons to doubt, criticize or stop the process.

This is the third version of the Community Relations Plan. The Plan was originally issued in 1990. The primary changes in the 1996 revised Community Relations Plan include updated information and a better explanation of Hanford public involvement plans. In the past, the Community Relations Plan has described only activities relating to the decisions made under the TPA. Ecology, USDOE, and EPA found that it is not always clear which decisions are inside or outside the agreement or why that distinction matters. For this reason, the agencies included an insert in the Community Relations Plan that describes how you can be involved in or informed about other key Hanford decisions. However, the primary focus of this plan is TPA activities which involve decisions by the Tri-Parties.

We recognize that people have different levels of interest. Some people may simply want information about what is going on at Hanford. Others are concerned about one particular issue. Others want to take an active role in numerous Hanford decisions. The opportunities exist for you to become involved at each level of interest. This document will tell you how.

## **Section 1**

### **How to Get Information about Tri-Party Agreement Activities and Get Involved with Decisions**

It is the Tri-Parties' objective to provide complete, understandable, consistent, and accessible information to people. Here are the various ways you can obtain information about Hanford activities. This section addresses ways you can get information from and to Ecology, EPA, and USDOE. This section also presents information about other organizations which closely follow Hanford issues and how the Tri-Parties work with them.

### **How You Can Get Information to and from the Tri-Party Agreement Agencies**

#### **Hanford Cleanup Toll-Free Phone Number**

You can call a single, toll-free number to get information about the TPA cleanup and compliance activities at Hanford.

**1-800-321-2008**

Ecology staff monitor the calls and refer questions and requests for information to the appropriate agency; therefore, you no longer have to search for the agency that has the information you need. The 1-800 number will be advertised frequently in a variety of ways.

#### **Mailing Lists**

The agencies maintain two Hanford Cleanup mailing lists. The mailing lists are geared to the level of individual interest. The lists distinguish between individuals who would like to be highly involved with cleanup and compliance activities and those who would like to be informed about those issues. If you would like your name to be added to either list, call **1-800-321-2008**. Please specify the mailing list on which you want to be placed.

#### **Hanford Update**

The Hanford Update is a newsletter that is published bi-monthly to give you general information about TPA cleanup and compliance activities. It contains information on public meetings, workshops, and other opportunities to participate in Hanford decisions. The Hanford Update also includes a Hanford Happenings calendar of current and upcoming public meetings and comment periods. If you are not already receiving the Hanford Update, and would like to receive it, call **1-800-321-2008**.



**Hanford Happenings Calendar**

The Hanford Happenings calendar describes current and future meetings, comment periods and events connected to Hanford cleanup. The calendar is distributed each month. For further information about the calendar, call **1-800-321-2008**.

**Other Publications**

One of the Tri-Parties' continuing goals is to improve the readability of Hanford cleanup publications. These publications include newsletters (the Hanford Update described above), Fact and Focus sheets, and summary documents. We recognize that providing you with adequate information is fundamental for you to participate in TPA decisions. If you have comments about the effectiveness of the publications call **1-800-321-2008**.

**Internet Addresses**

Ecology and USDOE have established Web sites on the Internet. These Web sites are updated periodically with information and schedules for Hanford public comment periods. The Tri-Parties' Internet addresses are:

USDOE: <http://www.hanford.gov/hanford.htm/>

Ecology: <http://www.wa.gov/ecology/nwp/wordpage.html>

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory: <http://www.pnl.gov>

**Fact and Focus Sheets**

Fact and Focus sheets provide information on Hanford issues, cleanup activities, and opportunities for public involvement. The Tri-Parties send out fact and focus sheets throughout the year. You may receive copies by calling **1-800-321-2008**.

**Summary Documents**

Summaries of public meetings are available upon request and are located in the Public Information Repositories. (See Information Repository listing on page \_\_.) The Comment and Response documents are placed in the Public Information Repositories and Administrative Record as part of the decision documentation.

**Hanford Tri-Party Agreement Public Information Repositories**

The purpose of the Public Information Repositories is to give the public access to information on TPA activities and to provide documents that are available for public comment. This information may include work plans, transcripts and summaries of public meetings and workshops, copies of the TPA, and related documents.

The Public Information Repositories also have copies of the Administrative Record index. Table 1 lists the TPA-related documents normally placed in the repositories. A check-out service is not available for documents; however, each library has a copying service.

To review information on Hanford TPA issues and the Administrative Record index, visit the Public Information Repository near you:

University of Washington  
Suzzallo Library  
Government Publications  
Mail Stop FM-25  
Seattle, WA 98195  
(206) 543-4664

Gonzaga University  
Foley Center  
East 502 Boone  
Spokane, WA 99258  
(509) 328-4220 EXT 3844

Portland State University  
Branford Price Millar Library  
Science and Engineering Floor  
934 SW Harrison  
P.O. Box 1151  
Portland, OR 97207  
(503) 725-3690

USDOE Public Reading Room  
Washington State University,  
Tri-Cities  
100 Sprout Road, Room 130 West  
Richland, WA 99352  
(509) 376-8583

### **Public Comment Periods Related to the Hanford Tri-Party Agreement**

You will be informed of public comment periods by notices in regional newspapers. If you have identified yourself as "highly interested" on the mailing list, you will also be notified through the mail or Hanford Update. The Tri-Parties will use mail or the Hanford Update as the primary notification when low interest issues arise.

Public comment periods vary by law for permits or actions related to the TPA. Some are 30 days, some are 45 days.

Documents available for public comment are kept at the Public Information Repositories. You may receive one copy of the document upon request, by contacting one of the public involvement representatives listed on pages \_\_\_\_ or by calling the Hanford Cleanup line at **1-800-321-2008**. There may be a fee depending on the size of the document requested. You will be notified if a fee will be charged.

Following a public comment period, the agencies consider all public comments before finalizing the document or decision. A Comments and Responses document is usually prepared and sent to all individuals who request it. The final document, final milestone change or final decision, and Comments and Responses document are distributed to the Administrative Record and Public Information Repositories. USDOE makes documents publicly available through the USDOE Reading Room and the Administrative Record and Public Information Repositories.

For documents not undergoing public comment, EPA must follow the requirements set forth in the Freedom of Information Act of 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 2. You can get more information by contacting EPA.

Requests for public records from Ecology concerning the cleanup and compliance of Hanford must be made in accordance with state law. Ecology may fill requests received by telephone or fax. Public review of records requires a signed "Request For Public Record" form. There is no fee for viewing records.

Ecology copy fees are 1-24 pages no charge. For requests of 25 pages or more the charge is 20 cents per page. Postage charges may be added if the postage exceeds \$4. State sales tax will be added to the total copy charges. Pre-payment is required. For requests of microfilm, diskettes, photos, etc., call the Hanford Cleanup toll-free line at 1-800-321-2008.

### **Public Involvement Planning Meetings**

The Tri-Parties meet quarterly with the Hanford Advisory Board, the state of Oregon, local government and others interested in public involvement to discuss current and future activities on the public involvement calendar. Recommendations are made in the following areas:

- Q Current and upcoming Hanford issues.
- Q Amount of public involvement needed for issues.
- Q Outreach activities for issues.
- Q Coordination of multiple public involvement activities.
- Q Enhancement of communication.
- Q Cost efficiencies in public involvement.

The agencies will be responsible for setting up these planning meetings. In addition, each January, the Tri-Parties will revise the, "Description of Key Hanford Activities and Decisions," insert to provide an overview of anticipated public involvement opportunities for the coming year. The revised insert will identify which issues the Tri-Parties believe are most important to the public and how they intend to involve the public in the decision-making process for those issues. Those citizens who have copies of the Community Relations Plan will receive revisions of the insert. Others may request a copy by calling 1-800-321-2008.

#### **Public Involvement Evaluation Process**

The public involvement activities described in the Community Relations Plan will be evaluated at least once a year. The evaluation will aid the Tri-Parties in efforts to improve public involvement activities. The evaluation will include a review of the success of the Tri-Parties to assure:

- Q effectiveness of advertisements and meeting notices;
- Q sufficient advance meeting notice;
- Q sufficient available material written at a lay level to allow public understanding;
- Q speakers who are knowledgeable and sensitive to different views and opinions;
- Q meeting leaders who listen to public comment and apply input to decisions;
- Q creative and innovative ways to get meeting information to the public;
- Q effective meetings;
- Q stakeholder access to the design of public involvement activities; and,
- Q convenience and accessibility of meetings.

The evaluation will include input from members of the public, stakeholders and the Tri-Parties. The results of the evaluation will be provided to those who take part in the evaluation and to the public.

#### **Semi-Annual Hanford Public Meetings**

In an effort to provide broad and timely perspectives to the public on the Hanford cleanup priorities and budget decisions, the Tri-Parties will conduct semi-annual meetings. One public meeting will carry out the provisions of the TPA's Paragraphs 148 and 149 and may occur in the spring to coincide with the USDOE budget cycle. A second meeting in the fall may be conducted to discuss and evaluate budget

issues. The Tri-Parties will share the impact of budget decisions and take public comment and questions on cleanup priorities, as well as outline any changes to cleanup objectives and decisions at Hanford. One of the meetings may be conducted in conjunction with the Hanford Advisory Board. Other meetings will be conducted at public meeting facilities (when available) in key cities in Washington and Oregon. In an effort to be more efficient and effective, these public meetings may involve the use of interactive satellite television programs.

#### **Public Notice and Invitation to Hanford Public Involvement Activities**

The public involvement planning meetings, semi-annual meetings, special meetings and workshops are open to the public. In addition, the agencies welcome opportunities for co-sponsorship of meetings by local, state and tribal governments and members of citizen groups. Hanford public meetings or workshops are announced in the Hanford Update, Hanford Happenings or other public notices. All members on the Hanford Cleanup mailing list will receive notices on significant public meetings or workshops. In addition, other methods to inform you of the meetings may include:

- Q advertisements in the regional and local newspapers (The agencies will strive for easily understood advertising methods.);
- Q public Service Announcements on radio and television stations;
- Q news releases;
- Q trade, civic, or environmental newsletters;
- Q direct mail to interested parties;
- Q telephone notification; and,
- Q public Access Television.

The Tri-Parties may not always schedule formal public meetings or hearings for permits and actions if they consider public interest in the issue to be minimal. In addition, the agencies will strive for early public involvement planning activities that include stakeholders 30 to 45 days before the public comment period. There may be informal workshops or meetings conducted as an alternative to hearings.

However, a member of the public also may request a public hearing on a permit action or a public meeting on a CERCLA action. The Tri-Parties will assess public interest in specific actions on the basis of consultations with the Hanford Advisory Board, Oregon Office of Energy, Hanford Communities, stakeholders and members of the public. The Tri-Parties will strive to incorporate alternative views in public involvement activities. When feasible, space will be made available for citizens to meet prior to public involvement activities.

#### **Other Public Outreach Activities**

The Tri-Parties conduct other forms of public outreach in Washington and Oregon. The informal public outreach activities are usually conducted on request and include public meetings, workshops, open houses, and meetings with local governments and organizations. The public outreach activities promote public awareness, education, and involvement with Hanford cleanup and compliance decisions. The

agencies also conduct regularly scheduled meetings with public interest group representatives to discuss Hanford issues and concerns.

If you would like to have a presentation made to your group by one of the Tri-Parties, call **1-800-321-2008**, or one of the representatives listed in this plan.

**Technical Assistance Grants**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program can provide funds to citizen groups affected by Superfund sites. These funds can be used by the citizen groups to hire technical advisors to help them interpret and understand the complex technical materials produced as part of the Superfund process. Grants can be up to \$50,000 for the life of the project and require a local share contribution of 20 percent of the total program cost. The local share can be cash or in the form of in-kind services. Since Hanford has four Superfund sites, four TAGs could be made available. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has a Citizen's Guidance Manual and videos that explain the program and illustrate the ways in which such a grant can help the community participate in the Superfund process. For more information, please contact:

TAG Coordinator  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
1200 6<sup>th</sup> Ave. HW-117 (CR)  
Seattle, WA 98101  
(206) 553-0603

**Washington State Public Participation Grants**

The primary purpose of Washington State grants is to facilitate active participation by persons and citizen groups in the investigation and remedial action required due to releases or threatened releases of a hazardous substance. Grant amounts are limited to \$50,000, but may be renewed annually. You can get more information by contacting:

Solid Waste Financial Assistance Program  
Washington Department of Ecology  
P.O. Box 47600  
Olympia, WA 98504-7600  
(360) 407-6057

Heart of America Northwest and Columbia River United are among the organizations that have received Hanford Public Participation Grants.

Heart of America Northwest has a grant to promote public involvement and education on Hanford cleanup issues. Specifically, Heart of America will ensure effective public involvement in the "National Equity Dialogue" which pertains to USDOE's decisions on treatment, storage and disposal of nuclear, hazardous and mixed wastes and fissile materials. Additionally, Heart of America Northwest will promote public involvement and awareness on the Hanford Strategic Plan, Ten-Year Plan, risk prioritization and budget issues.



Columbia River United focuses its efforts on the Columbia River and preventing additional nuclear and chemical wastes from entering it. Columbia River United will provide understandable information on the Columbia River to the public so members of the public can be informed and involved in Columbia River public involvement activities.

### **Native American Involvement**

The Hanford Site is located entirely on land ceded to the United States under separate treaties with Indian nations. As a result of treaties with the United States, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and The Nez Perce Tribe have certain rights at Hanford. The policies of both the United States and the state of Washington are to maintain a government-to-government relationship with tribal governments.

The Tri-Parties will take a proactive approach to solicit input from tribal governments on TPA policies and issues. Specifically, the Tri-Parties will conduct periodic briefings for the individual Tribes. The format of each briefing will be determined when briefings are scheduled. Copies of TPA documents and reports will be routinely provided by USDOE concurrently with the transmission of the documents to Ecology and EPA.

### **Organizations Involved with Hanford Cleanup**

Several groups closely follow Hanford issues. These groups may request representatives from the Tri-Parties to conduct regular briefings or special topic briefings. Many of these organizations conduct their own Hanford public information and involvement activities. These organizations include Heart of America Northwest, Hanford Watch of Oregon, Hanford Education Action League, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Washington League of Women Voters, and Columbia River United

### **Local Organizations and Governments Involved in Hanford Cleanup**

Several public and private organizations in the Tri-Cities area work closely with Hanford cleanup issues. They include the Tri-City Industrial Development Council, the Central Washington Building Trades Council, the Hanford Atomic Trades Council, the Hanford Communities, the Benton and Franklin county governments, and the city governments of Richland, Pasco and Kennewick. For more information about local organizations involved in the Hanford cleanup, contact the Hanford Cleanup toll-free line at **1-800-321-2008**.

### **Hanford Communities**

Formed in 1994, the Hanford Communities is an intergovernmental cooperative organization of Benton County and five cities that are home to a large percentage of Hanford's workforce. By joining forces, independent Hanford Communities' members can concentrate their efforts and provide unified advice and support to the USDOE on important issues. The Tri-Parties commit to working closely with Hanford Communities to determine local public involvement opportunities.

### **Briefings for Elected and Appointed Officials and Agency Representatives**

Many people get their information about Hanford from elected or appointed officials, or from agencies other than Ecology, USDOE, or EPA. The Tri-Parties strive to keep these individuals informed through publications, mailings, and periodic briefings. These officials are also on the Ainterested parties@ mailing list for timely notification of significant findings or decisions. The Tri-Parties strive to respond to questions from officials and other agency representatives in a timely manner. The parties also welcome requests for information or comments from officials or agency representatives about how the agencies can do a better job of keeping them informed.

### **News Media Activities**

The Tri-Parties organize and conduct a variety of activities to ensure that the media have timely and complete information about Hanford cleanup and compliance activities. Some information is distributed through news releases, public service announcements, editorial boards, Hanford Site tours, and individual contact with reporters.

### **Hanford Advisory Board**

The Hanford Advisory Board was created in 1994 by the Tri-Parties, to advise all three agencies on major policy decisions. The Board is an independent body with the ability to contract for independent technical assistance, information and facilitation. The USDOE is committed to request sufficient annual funding for Board operations sufficient for it to carry out the responsibilities as defined in its charter. The Board is composed of 32 members and their alternates who represent a broad range of stakeholder interests including: environmental, cultural and socio-economic, Hanford employees, public interest, local government, higher education, other federal and state agencies and the state of Oregon. One of three affected Indian Tribes is represented on the Board. Two other tribes participate on the Board in an ex-officio status. The Board's membership list is outlined in Appendix D (see front insert).

The Board has researched and adopted advisory positions on topics ranging from detailed counsel on spending and budget priorities to technical recommendations on moving tank waste. The Board also advised the agencies on where to build a new Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility, groundwater pump-and-treat programs and on privatizing Hanford ' s tank waste cleanup.

Included within the Board are three standing committees: Dollars and Sense (USDOE budget); Environmental Restoration; and Health, Safety and Waste Management. Although the Cultural and Socio-Economic Impacts committee and the Public Involvement committee are not standing committees, they can convene when the Board deems it necessary.

The Board's Charter describes the Board as "...an independent, non-partisan, and broadly representative body consisting of a balanced mix of the diverse interests that are affected by Hanford cleanup issues." The Board's mission "...is to provide informed recommendations and advice to the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the Washington Department of Ecology...on selected major policy issues related to the cleanup of the Hanford Site." The Hanford Advisory Board

Charter is a separate appendix to this plan (Appendix E) and can be obtained by contacting one of the agency representatives or calling the Hanford Cleanup line at 1-800-321-2008. Some of the major policy issues considered by the Board are:

- Q protection of worker and public health and safety;
- Q budget access and analysis;
- Q treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste;
- Q future land use;
- Q transportation of hazardous wastes/emergency response;
- Q recognition of tribal treaty rights;
- Q protection of groundwater and restoration of contaminated groundwater;
- Q impacts on the Columbia River;
- Q community impact plans;
- Q technology development; and,
- Q strategies for effective public involvement.

The U.S. Department of Energy funds the Board. The Board's Charter states that USDOE "commits to provide funding levels adequate to cover" the Board's needs for technical assistance, facilitation, meeting costs and members' travel costs, and administrative support. The Charter states that the Board will determine adequacy of funding and will have independent authority to approve expenditures in its budget.

The Board usually meets at least eight times a year at various locations within the states of Washington and Oregon. Members of the public are encouraged to participate in Board meetings. For a copy of the Hanford Advisory Board Charter, meeting agendas and information, call Hanford Cleanup toll-free at 1-800-321-2008.

*For more information and contacts for organizations involved in Hanford cleanup, see "Who to Talk to About Hanford," published by the Washington Department of Ecology. You can obtain a copy by calling Hanford Cleanup toll-free 1-800-321-2008.*

### **State Agencies Involved in Hanford Cleanup**

#### **Washington State Department of Health**

The Washington State Department of Health's Division of Radiation Protection regulates Hanford radioactive air emissions. The Division conducts environmental radiation monitoring to fulfill its public health responsibilities and verifies the results of monitoring performed by USDOE and its contractors. The Division also conducts joint investigations with Ecology into practices at Hanford.

*For more information, call Department of Health, (206) 753-3934, or in Washington*

1-800-525-0127.

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife**

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife monitors and documents the Hanford Site activities in regard to restoration and mitigation programs to prevent injury to fish, wildlife and their habitats. It also issues state permits for cleanup work involving the disturbance of the Columbia River and its shoreline.

**Oregon Office of Energy**

The Oregon Office of Energy (OOE) is the lead Oregon agency on Hanford issues. Oregon monitors cleanup and other activities at the Hanford Site and the downstream Columbia River environment. Oregon staff work with USDOE and local governments on safe transport of Hanford nuclear wastes in Oregon. Staff also support the Oregon Hanford Waste Board. This group recommends policy and gives advice to the Governor on Hanford issues. Oregon Energy also is the lead for Hanford emergency planning and response and public involvement in Oregon.

*For more information, call Oregon Office of Energy, (503) 378-4040 or in Oregon 1-800-221-8035.*

## Section 2

### Description of the Hanford Site and the Activities Carried out on the Site

This section is intended to acquaint the public with Hanford, its activities, and its past practices in a general way. It is not a complete listing of all that is known about the Hanford Site, its operations, or its waste management history. More recent data on environmental contamination and groundwater plumes may be found in the annual Battelle Pacific Northwest National Laboratory environmental monitoring reports, the latest of which is PNNL11139, dated August 1996. The reports also are available on the Internet at "[http://w3.pnl.gov:2080/env/env\\_home.html](http://w3.pnl.gov:2080/env/env_home.html)".

#### Site Description

Hanford consists of 560 square miles of land along the Columbia River in southeastern Washington, situated north and west of the cities of Richland, Kennewick, and Pasco, an area commonly known as the Tri-Cities. Hanford is approximately 140 miles southwest of Spokane, Washington; 200 miles southeast of Seattle, Washington; and 200 miles northeast of Portland, Oregon. (Page \_\_ presents a Hanford Site map.) The Columbia River runs through the northern portions of the site, then turns south to form part of the eastern boundary. Hanford's southeast boundary forms the northern border of the city of Richland.

The geologic structure beneath Hanford consists of three distinct formations. The deepest level is a thick series of basalt flows that have been warped and folded, resulting in extensions that crop out as rock ridges in some places. Layers of silt, gravel and sand form the middle level. The uppermost level is known as the Hanford formation and consists of gravel and sands deposited by catastrophic floods. Both confined and unconfined aquifers can be found beneath Hanford. Confined aquifers consist of water-saturated, porous material confined by layers of basalt. Unconfined aquifers consist of water-saturated, porous material located above the first confining basalt layer. The depth of the water table ranges from 60 to 250 feet below ground surface.

Semi-arid land with a sparse covering of cold desert shrubs and drought-resistant grasses dominates the Hanford landscape. Forty percent of the area's annual six-and-one-quarter inches of rain occurs between November and January. The land surrounding Hanford is used primarily for agriculture and livestock grazing. The major population center near Hanford is the Tri-Cities, with a combined population of nearly 200,000. The southwest area of Hanford, covering 120 square miles, is designated as the Fitzner-Eberhardt Arid Lands Ecology Reserve (ALE) and is used by USDOE for ecological research. The Site's Wahluke Slope area, located across the Columbia River, contains the Washington State Department of Wildlife Wahluke Wildlife Recreation Area and the Saddle Mountain National Wildlife Refuge. The Wahluke Slope and ALE, which comprise 45 percent of the 560-square-mile site, have been cleaned up and are currently proposed for deletion from the Superfund National Priority List.

Non-USDOE facilities within Hanford boundaries include three Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) nuclear plants (the operating WNP-2 and the partially complete WNP-1 and WNP-4) in addition to the Hanford Generating Facility that used N Reactor steam to create power. Also, US Ecology, a private firm that is licensed by the state of Washington, operates a low-level radioactive waste disposal facility.

USDOE facilities are located throughout the Hanford Site and the city of Richland. Hanford is divided into six administrative areas, known as the 100, 200, 300, 400, 600, and 1100 areas. The first four areas contain most of the nuclear operations at Hanford. The 100 Area includes the N Reactor and eight other deactivated production reactors along the northern stretch of the Columbia River. The 200 East and West Areas, located in the central part of Hanford, contain the principal chemical processing and waste management facilities. The 300 Area, approximately three miles north of the city of Richland, contains research and development laboratories and former reactor fuel manufacturing facilities. The Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF) is located in the 400 Area, which lies northwest of the 300 Area. The 600 Area is the administrative designation for Site lands that are not part of any other administrative area. The 1100 Area, located adjacent to the Richland city limits, contains vehicle maintenance and storage facilities.

### **Site History**

Hanford Site land was originally inhabited by Native Americans, primarily the Wanapum Bands. It was also used by the Yakama, Nez Perce, Umatilla, Walla Walla, and Cayuse Tribes. In 1855, the Yakama, Nez Perce, Umatilla, Cayuse and Walla Walla Tribes signed a treaties with the United States under which the majority of their Territory was ceded to the federal government, including the lands on which the Hanford Site is located. The Tribes reserved certain rights in the ceded lands: To take fish from all streams within or adjacent to the territory and at their usual and accustomed places and to erect temporary buildings for curing fish. The Tribes also reserved the privileges to hunt, to gather roots and berries, and to graze their horses and cattle on open and unclaimed land. Parts of the Site were settled and used for irrigated orchards, farms, and ranches before World War II. Approximately 6,000 acres were used to grow peaches, pears, grapes, asparagus, and other agricultural products.

Hanford construction began in January 1943 after the Manhattan District of the Army Corps of Engineers chose it as one of the sites for the highly secret Manhattan Project, which was to produce plutonium for the world ' s first nuclear weapons. Hanford's mission as part of the Manhatten Project was to produce plutonium for nuclear weapons Hanford was considered to be an ideal site for the Manhattan Project for several reasons: 1) Its remote location; 2) Access to railroad systems; 3) The abundance of water from the Columbia River for cooling the reactors; and 4) The abundance of hydroelectric power from dams on the Columbia River. About 1,500 people who were living within the Site boundaries were relocated and their property was condemned.

*FIGURE B-1*  
*HANFORD SITE MAP*

In September 1944, with the operation of B Reactor in the 100 Area, the Department of Defense (at that time it was known as the War Department) began producing materials to be used in nuclear weapons. Within a few months, B Reactor startup was followed by the startup of the D and F Reactors. These three reactors produced the initial plutonium essential for the creation of nuclear weapons.

Between 1959 and 1963, N Reactor was constructed. By 1964, nine reactors were producing plutonium at Hanford. In 1966, WPPSS built a power generating facility near the N Reactor. In addition to the reactors, operations at Hanford included other elements of the nuclear fuel cycle: fuel fabrication, chemical processing, waste management, and research and development facilities. Large amounts of radioactive substances were released to the air and water during the early operations of Hanford. The possible consequences of these releases are being studied in programs unrelated to the TPA.

The development of Hanford's plutonium production capacity resulted in the growth of the area surrounding the Site. In the months following initial construction on the Site in 1943, more than 50,000 construction workers moved to the Hanford area. Many of these workers later settled in the Tri-Cities, which became not only the fourth largest metropolitan area in the state of Washington, but also a new economic hub for the region.

Eight of the nine plutonium production reactors were closed between 1964 and 1971 when the nation's plutonium needs diminished due to a shift in national defense policy. The Site gradually changed to emphasize peaceful uses of nuclear power and research, and investigation of the future uses of such energy sources as nuclear, solar, geothermal, fossil fuels, wind, and organic wastes. Hanford was chosen as the site for the Fast Flux Test Facility advanced reactor in 1967. In the early 1980s, Hanford activities shifted again to re-emphasize defense production, with about 60 percent of Site funding used for national defense and 40 percent for energy research and related programs. In the 1990s, USDOE's mission at Hanford shifted from production to cleanup.

### **Past and Present Operations at Hanford**

USDOE activities at Hanford now center around waste management and environmental restoration. Other activities include management of defense-generated radioactive and hazardous waste, environmental research, research and development, and assistance to state and local energy programs. The activities that have been or are presently conducted at Hanford are described in the following sections, and are broken into Hanford's main operating areas.

### **100 Area**

The 100 Area is 26 square miles of land along the Columbia River where nine water-cooled plutonium reactors were constructed starting in 1943 as part of the nation's defense program. All nine reactors



were operating at one time in the 1950s and 1960s, but only N Reactor remained in operation from 1971 through 1987. The other eight reactors operated are: B Reactor, 1944-1968; D Reactor, 1944-1967; F Reactor, 1945-1965; DR Reactor, 1950-1964; H Reactor, 1949-1965; C Reactor 1952-1969; KW Reactor, 1955-1970; and KE Reactor, 1955-1971.

N Reactor was the only dual-purpose reactor used to produce both plutonium and steam. The steam was converted into electrical power at the adjacent Hanford Generating Plant, which was owned and operated by the Washington Public Power Supply System. B Reactor is listed on the National Historical Register and is being considered for preservation.

While in operation, wastes and cooling water from the reactors were disposed of in more than 100 trenches, cribs (underground drain fields), ponds, and burial grounds in the 100 Area. Also, leaks in the reactors' waste water transfer systems caused soil and underlying groundwater to be contaminated with chemical and radioactive pollutants.

The primary contaminants are the radioisotopes strontium 90, cobalt 60, cesium 137 and tritium; and the heavy metal chromium. Solid waste burial grounds and other facilities not associated with liquid wastewater may also contain significant amounts of contaminants. These could pose human or environmental threats through exposure to ground and surface water contaminated by these substances. The 100 Area has about eleven square miles of waste disposal locations and contaminated groundwater.

The possible pathways for human exposure to strontium 90 and chromium are through the use of water from the Columbia River for recreation, irrigation, manufacturing, or drinking. The Columbia River is a possible route of exposure since both surface and groundwater from the 100 Area flow toward the river, however, no wells within three miles of the 100 Area presently draw drinking water from the contaminated aquifer.

Current contamination releases are regulated under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit and USDOE requirements that are comparable to Nuclear Regulatory Commission rules for radioactive releases from commercial reactors to surface waters. Monitoring results show concentrations of radionuclides identified in the river are below drinking water standards set by EPA and the state of Washington.

Responding to public interest in protecting the Columbia River, the Environmental Restoration Refocusing Package was signed as amendment four to the TPA in January 1995. The changes in this amendment responded to public concern about the progress of cleanup along the Columbia River. Changes added emphasis on groundwater cleanup and protection, and provided a plan to achieve greater efficiencies and coordination of cleanup activities.

Currently a Record of Decision (ROD) is in place outlining the cleanup of 37 radioactive liquid waste sites in the 100 Area. The plan chosen is to remove the contaminated soils and debris and ship the material to a disposal facility on the 200 Area Plateau. Full-scale cleanup is ongoing in the 100 Area. Pump-and-treat systems are in use to reduce chromium levels in the 100 Area groundwater sites. The chromium cleanup actions will help protect salmon spawning areas in the Hanford Reach.

## **200 Area**

Hanford's chemical processing and defense waste management activities took place in the 200 East and West Areas. Since 1944, nuclear fuel irradiated in Hanford's 100 Area production reactors was transported to the 200 Areas and chemically treated to remove and refine plutonium and uranium. This process produced radioactive, hazardous, and mixed (radioactive and hazardous) wastes, all of which have been stored or disposed of in the 200 Areas. The 200 Areas contain 149 single-shell storage tanks and 28 double-shell tanks with a capacity of up to one million gallons each. These tanks store high-level and miscellaneous other liquid radioactive waste.

Low-level radioactive solid wastes are disposed of by burial in trenches, and low-level liquids are treated to reduce levels of radioactivity before being discharged to the soil. Radioactive wastes called transuranic wastes, primarily plutonium-contaminated solid materials, have been stored underground on asphalt pads and in an indoor storage facility. Plans call for this material to be shipped to a deep geologic repository in New Mexico for final disposal.

Groundwater samples taken between 1984 and 1995 in the 200 Area revealed concentrations of tritium (radioactive isotopes of hydrogen), uranium, cyanide, carbon tetrachloride and radioactive isotopes of iodine are present in 200 Area groundwater. Releases of tritium and radioactive isotopes of iodine resulted from chemical processing operations. The wastes containing these contaminants were disposed in ponds, cribs, trenches, and reverse wells.<sup>1</sup> At the same time, uranium (a radioactive element), cyanide (an organic compound used during uranium recovery), and carbon tetrachloride (a solvent used in the plutonium extraction process in the Plutonium Finishing Plant) wastes were disposed into the soil.

Although uranium, cyanide, and carbon tetrachloride generally bind to the soil in the 200 Area, some of those three substances, plus chromium and tritium, can be found in large groundwater plumes, or areas of contamination within the groundwater. The tritium plume is the largest and extends east to the Columbia River. In total, the 200 Area contains 230 known disposal locations that generated 215 square miles of contaminated plumes. Potential pathways for human exposure to the contaminated groundwater

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<sup>1</sup>Reverse wells, also called injection wells, were used briefly in the 1940s at Hanford to inject wastes deep into the ground.

are public and private wells and the Columbia River. Existing data suggest there is no immediate threat to the public from those sources.

As the science of chemically separating the needed isotopes from irradiated fuel evolved, several large facilities were used at Hanford for these processes:

#### **B Plant and T Plant**

Processing of Hanford's reactor fuel from 1944 through 1956 was conducted at B Plant in the 200 East Area and T Plant in the 200 West Area. B Plant was later used to remove high-heat-producing isotopes from the liquid waste in storage tanks. Since 1957, T Plant has been used as a decontamination and decommissioning facility for equipment used in the plants.

#### **REDOX and PUREX**

In the 1950s, two new processes came into use at Hanford. Chemical processing was conducted at the Reduction Oxidation Plant (REDOX) in 200 West from 1952 through 1967, and at the Plutonium Uranium Extraction Plant (PUREX) in 200 East. The Plutonium Uranium Extraction Plant opened in 1956, went into standby status in 1972, was re-started in 1983 and is now shut down. It is still operable, but it is not producing plutonium. The plant still needs to be cleaned out. Work is underway that will result in the facility only needing to be observed and maintained by July 1998.

#### **Plutonium Finishing Plant (PFP) and Uranium Oxide Plant**

Once plutonium and uranium were separated from irradiated fuel, they were sent to other Hanford facilities for further processing. Liquid material containing uranium went to the Uranium Oxide Plant in the 200 West Area, where it was converted into a solid and sent off-site for recycling into reactor fuel. Liquid plutonium was either converted to plutonium oxide at PUREX or transferred to the Plutonium Finishing Plant in the 200 West Area. There it was converted into plutonium oxide or plutonium metal for shipment to other USDOE facilities. The Plutonium Finishing Plant is currently stabilizing plutonium scrap for long term storage. The Plutonium Finishing Plant also serves as the storage, handling, and shipping facility for plutonium. Other facilities in the 200 Areas that were or are continuing to generate waste products are laboratories, fabrication shops, and coal-powered steam plants. Tri-Parties approved plans in July 1995 to shift the PUREX and Uranium Oxide plants from an operational status to a safe and stable surveillance and maintenance condition by July 1998.

#### **300 Area**

Facilities in the 300 Area have been used for fabrication of reactor fuel, research and development, and technical and service support functions. The U.S. Department of Energy contractors are involved in the research and development of fossil, solar, nuclear fission, and nuclear fusion energy. Research and

development also take place on environmental, biomedical and on the encapsulation of liquid and solid waste in glass.

The 300 Area was developed during World War II and expanded later. Liquid wastes from operations in the 300 Area were at various times disposed of in 14 ponds, trenches, and landfills. Among the 190 buildings in the 300 Area, these are the significant programs and facilities that have housed major process operations and nuclear programs:

Q Nuclear fuel fabrication activities were centered in the 313, 314, and 333 Buildings since 1944, involving the preparation of uranium fuel elements for the nine production reactors.

Q Fuel fabrication and test assembly fabrication activities in support of the Fast Flux Test Facility were conducted in the 300 Area since the 1970s. Primary activities included preparation of fuels and components in the 308 Building, and nonradioactive FFTF component development in the 306 Building.

Q Radiological chemistry laboratories and technology development activities performed in the 321, 324, 325, and 327 Buildings include a variety of activities involved in liquid metal reactor technology programs as well as other nuclear and waste management studies and scientific research.

Other notable 300 Area facilities include the 337 Building, which includes a high bay formerly used for FFTF component testing. The 331 Building is the Life Sciences Laboratory, which conducts a range of biological, biomedical, and environmental research programs. The 327 Building houses hot cells (heavily shielded rooms) used for research on highly radioactive materials.

The primary contaminants in the 300 Area include uranium, metals and solvents which resulted from fuel fabrication operations. From 1944 to 1975, uranium-contaminated wastes were disposed of in the north and south ponds (pools in which the downward movement of liquid waste is restricted due to soil retention) and several trenches. At one time there were 14 disposal locations in the 300 Area, which currently has about five square miles of radioactive contamination. Potential exposure pathways include wells in the North Richland area, the Columbia River, and an irrigation well used by Battelle Farm Operations. Existing data indicate there is no current danger to the public from those sources. A ROD was issued in the summer of 1996 authorizing USDOE to begin removing contamination from the liquid waste disposal sites.

In June 1995, the Tri-Parties approved an agreement to require the removal of the 324 Building High Level Vault tank waste by October 31, 1996, and removal of the building's B-Cell mixed waste and equipment by May 31, 1999.

#### **400 Area**

The 400 Area is the location of the Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF), a liquid metal test reactor that began full-power operation in 1982 and shut down in 1993. Initially, FFTF served as a test tool for advanced reactor technology. FFTF expanded into other areas of research and development, such as fusion research, space power systems, medical isotope production, and international research programs.

Adjacent to FFTF is the Fuels and Materials Examination Facility (FMEF). The facility was constructed in 1984 as a nuclear materials processing facility that is also outfitted with an automated fuel fabrication line. It has not yet been used as a nuclear facility. The facility is used by non-nuclear groups such as geophysics and geosciences.

Almost all liquid wastes generated by FFTF have been transported to 200 Area waste management locations. Several spills and nonradioactive liquid waste disposal facilities will be investigated to determine the need for remedial actions. In July 1995, the TPA agencies approved an agreement to complete transition of FFTF from operational standby to a surveillance and maintenance condition by December 2001.

#### **1100 Area**

The 1100 Area is the location of maintenance and storage operations for Hanford. The maintenance facilities service all vehicles and equipment used throughout Hanford. The 1100 Area covers less than one square mile. It has no disposal locations for radioactive or mixed wastes, but does contain several sites at which hazardous wastes were disposed. The area is adjacent to the Richland city limits and one-quarter mile from the Richland well field. Contaminants in the 1100 Area included liquid battery acid containing lead and sulfuric acid, and ethylene glycol (antifreeze), both of which could potentially contaminate the groundwater beneath the 1100 Area. The lead and sulfuric acid resulted from the disposal of batteries between 1954 and the 1970s. The batteries were brought from the 100 Area and placed in an unlined disposal pit west of the 1171 Building. The ethylene glycol resulted from leaks of antifreeze stored in a 5,000-gallon underground tank beneath the 1171 Building. The tank leaked between 1976 and 1978 and was removed from the ground in 1986.

The cleanup of the 1100 Area was completed in the fall of 1995. This cleanup is the first of the four Hanford National Priority List sites to be completed.

## **Section 3**

### **Tri-Cities Area Community Background**

Hanford has played the primary role in determining the Tri-Cities economic makeup. When Hanford's mission changes, repercussions are felt in the Tri-Cities. A brief history of the community reveals the Tri-Cities dependence on Hanford for economic stability and growth. The history also reveals its vulnerabilities and strengths influencing present and future economic conditions.

In December 1942, scientists in Chicago conducted the first controlled nuclear chain reaction. In the race to develop nuclear weapons during World War II, this initial step provided America the knowledge needed to develop the atomic bomb. A site was needed to apply this new technology to weapons production. In January 1943, Hanford, bordering Richland's north side, was chosen by the federal government for the facilities to produce America's nuclear weapons.

To construct the facilities that would create the plutonium required for the world's first nuclear weapons, the federal government acquired 640 square miles of land, including the towns of Richland, Hanford and White Bluffs. The site became home to the world's first full-scale plutonium production plans. More than 1,500 area residents were evacuated during the spring of 1943 to make way for construction.

Thousands of workers across the nation converged on the area in 1944 and 1945 to build these plants. The population swelled to 51,000 in a few months. The world's first three production plutonium reactors were built about 35 miles north of Richland, although at the time few knew their purpose. About two years after their construction started, Hanford produced for America's first nuclear detonation.

Following World War II, during the Cold War years, the federal government continued to use Hanford as a site for nuclear weapon production. From 1943 to 1958, Richland was a government town. Most Hanford workers lived in Richland. As a result, a large proportion of Richland's population consisted of skilled laborers and highly educated professionals in the upper income brackets. This work force provided the Tri-Cities with a stronger economic base.

In 1958, the citizens chose by popular vote to incorporate Richland as an independent city. Although freed from federal oversight of the municipal government, Richland's economic well-being remained dependent from Hanford.

By 1946, nine plutonium production reactors were in operation at Hanford. There were also facilities for the entire nuclear production cycle, including fuel fabrication, chemical processing, waste management and research. In the mid-1960s, Hanford entered a period of decline. All nine of the single-purpose plutonium production reactors were closed between 1964 and 1971. Only Hanford's N Reactor, a dual purpose reactor producing plutonium and electricity remained in operation.

In the 1970s, Hanford became a research center for peaceful uses of the atom and alternative energy sources. By 1975, energy research had become Hanford's major mission. Besides nuclear energy, solar, geothermal, fossil, wind and organic energy sources were studied.

The Tri-Cities was one of the fastest growing metropolitan areas in the nation during the 1970s, with a population increase of 55 percent during that decade.

The growth of the 1970s was reversed in the 1980s. Starting in 1981, Hanford located Supply System plant WNP-4 was terminated, construction on plant WNP-1 was halted and plans for additional power plants were canceled. Only plant WNP-2 was completed and began commercial operation. About 11,000 construction jobs associated with building these plants were lost during that decade. In the late 1980s, the federal N Reactor was placed on cold standby, terminating another major Hanford project; and in 1987, the Basalt Waste Isolation Project was unexpectedly discontinued.

During the decline of the 1980s, the weaknesses of the Tri-Cities' reliance on Hanford were revealed. The severe cutbacks in Hanford jobs forced many highly-skilled nuclear technicians and construction workers to leave the Tri-Cities area. This cost the community a large portion of residents in the upper income brackets. Though many left during downturns in the Tri-Cities economy, others chose to find alternative local employment and remain because of the high quality of life found in the Tri-Cities.

Although the Tri-Cities' economic stability remained tied to Hanford, the relationship was weakening as area employment not directly related to Hanford continued to grow. By 1987, federally funded jobs at Hanford accounted for roughly 42 percent of the total of all payrolls in the Tri-Cities. Non-agricultural jobs in the Tri-Cities declined by nearly 11 percent from 1981 to 1989, but non-agricultural employment in the Tri-Cities unrelated to Hanford gained 8.4 percent.

In 1991, USDOE announced N Reactor would be permanently shut down. Nearly 50 years of producing nuclear materials at Hanford for America's defense had come to an end. Many Hanford areas were left contaminated by chemical and radioactive waste from the years of weapon production. This resulted in the present Hanford mission of environmental cleanup.

A USDOE study shows the Tri-Cities' economic recovery in the 1990s began in 1988. As employment at Hanford rebounded, so did the Tri-Cities' population and economy. New jobs were added at Hanford to support new and expanded environmental restoration and waste management activities. By October 1991, Hanford employment (including the Supply System) reached an 18-year high of 15,400. There were nearly 3,000 more Hanford jobs at the end of 1991 than there were at the end of 1989.

*--provided by Ben Floyd, City of Richland*



## **Section 4**

### **Hanford Decision Process**

Many decisions are made at Hanford. This section addresses Hanford decisions made within the scope of the TPA. Those decisions include TPA, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), state and federal hazardous waste permit, and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) decisions. However, it should be noted that other decisions are made at Hanford *outside* the scope of the TPA.

#### **Hanford Tri-Party Agreement Decisions**

The Hanford TPA provides the legal framework for Hanford's cleanup and compliance schedule. Tri-Party Agreement decisions cover a wide range of issues. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and CERCLA decisions are made under the umbrella of the TPA.

Since 1989, new information has been obtained about the Hanford Site and new technologies are being developed to address site contamination problems. Therefore, from time to time the decisions made as part of the 1989 Agreement must be revisited in light of new information.

For this reason the three agencies developed a system called the change request process. This process allows changes to the cleanup and compliance schedule by mutual agreement of the three agencies. Any of the three agencies can initiate a proposed change, although as implementor of cleanup, USDOE initiates most changes. This process provides a formal mechanism for reaching agreement among all the agencies. If agreement cannot be reached, a formal dispute process is outlined in the TPA.

Some of the changes and decisions must include public involvement and public comment, while others can be made by the Tri-Parties in a routine manner, without public involvement. It should also be noted that all changes to schedules must be for good cause and all changes are documented in the TPA work schedule.

### **Changes in the Tri-Party Agreement**

#### **Change Request Process**

Proposed wording or milestone changes in the Hanford TPA can be very modest or they can be significant changes in strategy. The process for making a change gives the agencies some discretion in what kind of public involvement process will take place. A flow diagram of the change request process is on page \_\_\_\_.

Twice in the process, the agencies determine whether the proposed change is significant. Each time, if they conclude the change is significant they will initiate a process for consulting with the public.

The criteria reviewed by the agencies to determine whether a change is significant include the following items:

- Q The draft change could have substantial adverse impact on the environment.
- Q The draft change involves a major milestone.
- Q The draft change could have a significant impact on maintaining and fulfilling important Hanford cleanup objectives and TPA milestones.
- Q The draft change could have an impact on interested parties, including Native Americans, labor unions, the Tri-Cities community, and Hanford public interest groups.
- Q The draft change is proposed under a law or regulation that stipulates public involvement.

Each of the criteria is evaluated to determine the suitable level of public involvement.

The first opportunity for public involvement allows the interested public to help clarify the issue with USDOE and regulators and offer suggestions for alternatives to be considered. The second public involvement opportunity will focus on the proposed change to the TPA.

A significant TPA change requires a 45-day public comment period. Before approving the change, the agencies consider all public comments as well as summarize and respond to the comments. A copy of the final TPA change and a Comments and Responses document are sent to all individuals who request it. Focus groups or individual meetings may be used to clarify comments or responses. Also, the milestone change and Comments and Responses document are also distributed to the Administrative Record and Hanford Public Information Repositories (see pages \_\_\_\_). The agencies may schedule public meetings to discuss the proposed change.

## **RCRA-Related Decisions**

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act covers the treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste, such as tank waste. In general, Ecology is the regulator for current waste management operations under RCRA. The decision outline for this process is shown on page \_\_ of the Community Relations Plan. There are several informal points of communication with the public during the RCRA permitting process. As described in the RCRA decision outline, draft permits require a 45-day public comment period. All comments are considered before issuing the final permit. All of the individuals who comment on the draft permit receive a copy of the final permit (without attachments) and the Response Summary, which is a summary of the public's comments, Ecology and EPA's responses, and changes to the permit as a result of public comment.

According to Washington State Dangerous Waste Regulations, you may also send a written request for a public hearing to the director of the Department of Ecology, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, Washington 98504-7600. Your request must state the nature of the issue to be raised at the hearing. Decisions on the need for public hearings will be made on an individual basis, at the discretion of Ecology. If a hearing is held, it will be in the community where the interest in the issue is greatest.

## **CERCLA Decisions**

Under the Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), a plan is developed for remediation of each waste site. The best technology is selected after a thorough study of the characteristics of that site. In general, EPA is the regulator for decisions about historical waste sites. The process for these decisions is defined under CERCLA. The decision outline for this process is shown on page \_\_. In the CERCLA process, the proposed cleanup plan must undergo a 30-day public comment period before a ROD is made. A public meeting may be requested on the plan during the comment period by contacting Hanford regulatory agencies through the Hanford toll-free hotline at **1-800-321-2008**.

## **Expedited Response Actions**

In those cases where the waste could pose a threat to human health or the environment, the agencies may use an Expedited Response Action process, also known as removal actions, to reach a quicker decision. Also, at Hanford, Expedited Response Actions are being used where timely action has resulted in overall cost effectiveness for cleanup of historical waste sites. Section 104 of CERCLA outlines the Expedited Response Action guidelines.

The decision process for an Expedited Response Action is shown on page \_\_. Step 9 is the one point at which there is a 30-day public comment period on an Expedited Response Action, if the action is not time-critical. In the event of a time-critical Expedited Response Action, no public comment period is

provided before an action is taken. There are two reasons for this: 1) concerns about health and safety push toward an expedited action, and 2) time-critical Expedited Response Actions are only stop-gap measures taken to protect health and safety, and provide time to make a longer-term decision in which the public will be consulted more extensively. In some situations, if time is not urgent, the agencies may offer opportunities for involvement beyond those steps shown on page \_\_\_\_.

### **Air and Water Permits**

Ecology is responsible for reviewing and issuing air and waste discharge permits at the Hanford Site. The state Department of Health's Division of Radiation Protection regulates Hanford radioactive air emissions and conducts environmental radiation monitoring. Ecology will conduct the public involvement activities for these permits. Waste discharge permits are issued for five years.

*For more information, call Ecology, at 509-736-3021 or call Hanford Cleanup toll-free line at 1-800-321-2008.*

### **State Environmental Policy Act**

Ecology must review the permitting of several projects at the Hanford Site under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). The purpose of SEPA is to ensure that environmental values are considered by state and local government officials when making decisions. Before taking actions (issuing permits, etc.), agencies must follow specific procedures to ensure that appropriate consideration is given to the environment. The severity of the potential environmental impacts associated with a proposed project will determine whether an environmental impact statement is required.

*For more information, call Ecology, at 360-407-7112 or call Hanford Cleanup toll-free line at 1-800-321-2008.*

### **Model Toxics Control Act**

The Model Toxics Control Act is Washington State's version of CERCLA. Ecology implements the Model Toxics Control Act's public involvement activities, which are similar to CERCLA public involvement requirements.

*For more information, call Ecology, 360-407-7194 or call Hanford Cleanup toll-free line at 1-800-321-2008.*

## **Appendix A**

### **Agencies Involved with the Cleanup and Compliance of the Hanford Site**

The agencies involved in the Hanford TPA are the Washington State Department of Ecology, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

To implement its cleanup and compliance program, USDOE must obtain approval and permits from either or both regulatory agencies -- EPA and Ecology. However, other agencies may be involved to a lesser degree. The authority of these agencies comes from many laws, but the three major laws having the greatest impact on the Hanford cleanup are the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Washington State Hazardous Waste Management Act, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund). The Clean Water Act and the Clean Air Act also impact Hanford.

### **Environmental Laws for Hanford Cleanup**

#### **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)**

RCRA was enacted by Congress in 1976. It requires "cradle to grave" (from the first point of waste generation until final disposal) management of hazardous wastes by all generators, transporters, and owners/operators of treatment, storage, and disposal facilities handling hazardous waste. A major goal of RCRA is to reduce the generation of hazardous waste.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency delegated authority to Ecology to carry out the base RCRA program (ongoing waste management) in Washington through its own dangerous waste program, the Washington State Hazardous Waste Management Act. Washington regulations for dangerous waste management are substantially similar to, but more restrictive in some cases than, the RCRA regulations. A Hazardous Waste Permit was issued in August 1994 for the entire Hanford Site by the EPA and Ecology. The permit outlined general conditions for the operation and closure of hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal sites at Hanford.

#### **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)**

In 1980, Congress enacted CERCLA, also referred to as Superfund. Its purpose is to provide funding and enforcement authority for cleanup of contaminated waste sites created before 1980. The funding

portion of CERCLA does not apply to federal facilities such as Hanford. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has authority for overseeing the provisions of CERCLA.

At Hanford, USDOE must fund all the investigation and cleanup activities from its own budget. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency receives its oversight funding directly from Congress.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and CERCLA contain requirements for public involvement. The public involvement program in this plan is designed to comply with those requirements.

### **The Clean Water Act**

The U.S. Department of Energy has met the TPA's Milestone 17 which required all of the site's major liquid waste discharges to the soil to be treated or halted by June 30, 1995. Completion of the milestone resulted in the elimination of 75 percent of Hanford's liquid waste discharges. Work continues on efforts to stop or treat much of the remaining liquid waste discharges by October 1997.

The Washington Department of Ecology oversees Washington State Discharge permits issued for the 200 Area Treated Effluent Disposal Facility and the 200 Area Effluent Treatment Facility. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulates the 300 Area Treated Effluent Disposal Facility through a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit.

Both the state and federal permit processes include requirements for public involvement and comment. State discharge permits for the 200 Area facilities must be renewed in the year 2000 following public comment and review.

### **The Clean Air Act**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency delegated Clean Air Act responsibility to Ecology and the Washington Department of Health. The Washington Department of Ecology and the Washington Department of Health (DOH) jointly regulate Clean Air provisions at Hanford. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has regulatory authority over National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants provisions for primary air pollutants. The primary air pollutants are sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen oxides and lead.

## **Appendix B -- Table 1**

### **Documents to Be Placed in Information Repositories**

Action Plan (for implementation of the Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order)  
Closure Plans  
Comments and Responses Document  
Community Relations Plan  
Fact and Focus Sheets (information on Tri-Party Agreement issues, cleanup activities, and opportunities for public involvement)  
Feasibility Study and Corrective Measures Study Phase II Reports  
Feasibility Study and Corrective Measures Study Phase III Reports  
Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order (Hanford Tri-Party Agreement), amendments and changes  
Hanford Site Performance Summary -- EM Funded Programs  
Hearing Transcripts (from public hearings related to the Tri-Party Agreement)  
Interim Action Record of Decision  
Meeting Summaries (from Tri-Party Agreement public meetings)  
Newsletters (Hanford Update, Hanford Happenings and others)  
RCRA Permits  
RCRA Permit Modifications  
Records of Decision  
Remedial Action and Corrective Measures Implementation Work Plans  
Remedial Design and Corrective Measures Design Reports<sup>1</sup>  
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and RCRA Facility Investigation/Corrective Measures Study Work Plans  
Remedial Investigation and RCRA Facility Investigation Reports  
Site Management System Executive Summary Report

#### **Topics:**

Administrative Record Index  
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Health Assessments  
Current Activity Data Sheets (budget information)  
Current Hanford Site Waste Management Unit Reports  
Expedited Response Action - Action Memoranda  
Expedited Response Action - Candidate Waste Sites  
Expedited Response Action Closeout Reports  
Expedited Response Action Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis  
Hanford Ground Water Monitoring Reports (1987 - Present)  
Preliminary Natural Resource Survey  
Public Notices  
RCRA Part B modifications to the Hanford Site Wide Permit

### **Administrative Record**

The Administrative Record serves the same purpose in the CERCLA, RCRA, and Washington State Dangerous Waste Programs. The Administrative Record is the body of documents and information that is considered or relied on to arrive at a decision for remedial action or hazardous waste management.

An Administrative Record file is established for each group of waste sites with a similar location and waste characteristics and for each grouping of treatment, storage, or disposal units for the purpose of preparing and submitting a permit application and/or closure plan. It will include all the documents considered or relied on in arriving at a decision or to issue a permit or permit modification. When the investigation process begins or when a permit action begins, the Administrative Record file is established. The USDOE is responsible for the management of the official Administrative Record file (hard copies). EPA and Ecology (and the public information repositories) have information listings only.

Environmental Data Management Center  
2440 Stevens Center Place, H6-08  
Richland, WA 99352  
(509) 376-2530

Washington State Department of Ecology  
300 Desmond Dr. S.E.  
Lacey, WA 98503  
(360) 407-7100

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Park Place Building  
1200 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue, HW-070  
Records Center, HW-070  
Seattle, WA 98101  
(206) 553-0685

### **Openness Initiative**

Besides a commitment to public access of TPA documents, the Tri-Parties fully support the USDOE's Openness Initiative to fundamentally change its classification policies and operations. The initiative



calls for speeding up document classification reviews. Development of public input mechanisms for the declassification, and improvement in access to USDOE document facilities. The U.S. Department of Energy is committed to the Openness Initiative.

## **Appendix C**

### **Hanford Tri-Party Agreement Community Relations Plan Update Process**

The Tri-Parties update the Community Relations Plan when information is incorrect, outdated or members of the public feel the document is no longer meeting their needs. Typically, the Community Relations Plan is updated every two to three years, depending on the issues and changes.

To start the process of updating the Community Relations Plan, the Tri-Parties draft a document for public review. This is accomplished by the three agencies working together with citizens and members of the Hanford Advisory Board to decide which areas of the Community Relations Plan need revisions. Once the Community Relations Plan is drafted, it is sent out for a 30-day public comment period. Members of the public are encouraged to provide written or oral comments (if there are public meetings held during the public comment period). Once the public comment period has ended, the three parties meet to incorporate public comments into the final draft. The Tri-Parties will meet again with citizens and the Hanford Advisory Board, when necessary, to provide information on how public comments were incorporated into the final Community Relations Plan. Letters are then sent responding to public comments and a copy of the final Community Relations Plan is provided to those who request copies.

In an effort to reduce the cost of revising the Community Relations Plan due to outdated information, the Tri-Parties have included two sections of the Plan as inserts which can be updated as needed. One is a listing of Hanford Advisory Board members and the other is a list of Hanford Public Involvement Activities and schedules for those activities. These inserts will be updated on an annual basis, or more frequently as necessary. Those who receive copies of the Community Relations Plan will receive updates of those inserts.

For more information on the Community Relations Plan update process, call the Hanford Cleanup line at **1-800-321-2008**.

## Appendix D

### Hanford Advisory Board Membership List and Charter

*Listed below are the groups represented on the Hanford Advisory Board:*

#### Agri-Business

Frank Ochoa Jr. (509) 269-4667

#### Labor/Work Force

Research and Health employees Gerald C. Sorenson (509) 372-4105

Central Washington Building Trades Council Richard Berglund (509) 545-1446

Government Accountability Project Thomas E. Carpenter (206) 292-2850

Hanford Atomic Trades Council (HAMTC) Jim Watts (509) 943-8441

Site Non-Union/Non-Management Employees Mark Hermanson (509) 376-2257

#### Local and Regional Public Health Representative

Local Public Health Margery J. Swint (phone)

Physicians for Social Responsibility Dr. Richard (Dick) Belsey (503) 293-0225

#### Local Business Representatives

Tri-Cities Economic Development Council (TRIDEC) Harold Heacock (509) 586-4960

#### Local Environmental Interests Representatives

Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society & Columbia River Conservation League Rick Leaumont (509) 547-4815

#### Local Government Representatives

Benton County Ben Floyd (509) 373-1310 ext. 5672

Benton-Franklin Regional Governmental Council Bob Larson (phone)

City of Kennewick George Kyriazis (509) 586-4181

City of Pasco Charles Kilbury (509) 547-3821

City of Richland Pam Brown (509) 372-3041

Franklin/Grant County Bill Riley (509) 765-1721

#### Public At Large Representatives

Merilyn Reeves, Chair, (503) 835-2106

Gordon Rogers (509) 547-7403

Thomas Engel (206) 685-2330

James A. Cochran (509) 375-9258

Norma Jean Germond (503) 636-4251

#### Regional Environmental & Citizen Representatives

Columbia River United Greg deBruler (509) 493-2808

Hanford Education Action League (HEAL) Todd Martin (509) 326-3370

Hanford Watch of Oregon Paige Knight (503) 232-0848

Heart of America Northwest Gerald Pollet (206) 382-1014

Washington League of Women Voters Elizabeth (Betty) Tabbutt (360) 866-1592

State of Oregon Representatives

Oregon Hanford Waste Board Shelley Cimon (503) 963-0853

State of Oregon Department of Energy Michael W. (Mike) Grainey (503) 378-5489

Tribal Government Representatives

Nez Perce Tribe Donna Powauke (208) 843-7354

Ex Officio Representatives

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) J. R. Wilkinson (503) 276-0105

State of Washington Department of Health John Erickson (360) 586-3306

Yakama Indian Nation Russell Jim (509) 865-5121 ext. 618

Tri-Party Agreement Representatives

U.S. Department of Energy - RL Alice Murphy (509) 376-6657

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Randall F. Smith (206) 553-1261

Washington Department of Ecology Dan Silver (360) 407-7011

Hanford Advisory Board Committees

Environmental Restoration Ralph Patt (alternate for Mike Grainey) chair,  
(509) 378-8455

Dollars & Sense Gerald Pollet, chair, (206) 382-1014

Health, Safety & Waste Management Dick Belsey, chair, (503) 293-0225

## Description of Key Hanford Activities and Decisions for 1996-1997

The following information describes potential issues and possible public involvement opportunities. This is the projected schedule of 1996-1997 public involvement activities, subject to later revision based on the level of public interest. All scheduled public meetings and forums will include mailings, newspaper advertising or notices, Hanford Update stories, and Internet postings. Each agency has a contact if you would like information from that specific agency.

Washington State Dept.  
of Ecology  
P.O. Box 47600  
Olympia, WA 98504-7600  
(360) 407-7113

US EPA, HW-117  
1200 SW 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98101  
(206) 553-1272

US EPA  
712 Swift Blvd, Suite 5  
Richland, WA 99352  
(509) 376-8631

USDOE  
P.O. Box 550 A5-15  
Richland, WA 99352  
(509) 376-9628

If you have special accommodation needs, please contact the Washington Department of Ecology at (360) 407-7126 (Voice) or (360) 407-6206 (TDD).

### Part I. Tri-Party Agreement Public Involvement Activities for 1996-1997

- a. **Semi-Annual Meeting.** In Spring 1997, the Tri-Parties will update citizens on Fiscal Year 1997 budget and planning for Fiscal Year 1999.

***Date: March 1997***

Focus Group/Public meetings in Seattle, Portland, and Tri-Cities  
Presentation/Discussion to the Hanford Advisory Board  
and other interested parties  
Presentation/Discussion to the Oregon Waste Board  
Fact Sheet

- b. **Groundwater Strategy.** This strategy addresses the cleanup of the Hanford Site groundwater.

***Date: To be determined***

Focus Groups or Public meetings in Hood River, Tri-Cities and Vancouver  
Fact Sheet  
Presentations to the Hanford Advisory Board  
Civic Group Presentation in Hood River

- c. **Milestone 33.** This proposed Tri-Party Agreement amendment would provide a

site-wide analysis of the facility construction or modifications needed to provide solid waste storage, proces

*Date: November 1996*

Comments and Responses Document distributed in November

d. **B Plant.**

This Tri-Party Agreement amendment will address the deactivation of B Plant.

*Date: November 1996*

Comments and Responses Document distributed in November

e. **PUREX Stabilization.**

This Tri-Party Agreement amendment will address the stabilization of the PUREX plutonium processing plant.

*Date: September-October 1996*

Fact Sheet

f. **Columbia River Impact Assessment Initial Phase.**

*Date: December 1996-January 1997*

Public meetings

Fact Sheet

One-on-one meetings with Tribes, stakeholder groups, and Natural Resources Trustees

Presentation/Discussion to the Hanford Advisory Board

Public comment period

g. **K Basins (M-34).** This Tri-Party Agreement amendment will address encapsulation and removal of nuclear fuel rods and the cleanup of the basins.

*Date: November 1996-January 1997*

Presentation to the Hanford Advisory Board

Public Comment period

Fact sheet

- h. **Removal Schedule.** This Tri-Party Agreement amendment will address the disposition of nine surplus reactors and the UO<sup>3</sup> and PUREX facilities.

*Date: December 1996 or early 1997*

Presentation to Hanford Advisory Board  
Focus Group meeting in Portland  
Civic Group presentation in Portland  
Editorial Board meeting in Portland  
Fact Sheet

- I. **PFP Stabilization and Transition.** Establish Tri-Party Agreement milestones for transition of PFP.

*Date: early 1997*

## **Part II. Washington Department of Ecology Hanford Public Involvement Activities for 1996**

- a. **RCRA Site-Permit Modification Group B.**  
Modification of the site-wide Transportation, Storage, and Disposal permit to include the PUREX Tunnels, 200 Area Process Trenches, and alkali metal treatment and storage units.

*Date: November 1996*

Comments and Responses document

- d. **Site-Wide Air Operating Permit.**

*Date: mid- 1997*

Public meeting in Tri-Cities  
Other public meetings upon request  
Fact sheet  
Comment period

## **Part III. U.S. Department of Energy Public Involvement Activities for 1996-1997**

- a. **Comprehensive Land Use Plan.**  
Coordinated effort by USDOE, Benton County and the City of Richland.

*Date: Fall 1996*

Tri-Cities, Seattle, Spokane, Portland and  
Hood River Public Meetings  
Fact Sheet  
USDOE presentation to Oregon Department of Energy staff  
Presentation to the Hanford Advisory Board

c. **Hanford Remedial Action EIS.**

*Date: Fall 1996*

Fact Sheet  
Public meetings in Portland, Tri-Cities, Seattle, Portland, and Hood River  
Focus/Civic Group in Portland  
Presentation to the Hanford Advisory Board

d. **Ten-Year Plan.**

*Date: Fall 1996*

Fact Sheet  
Focus Groups  
Presentation to the Advisory Board



## PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT OFFICER COMMITMENTS

dated, October 29, 1996

The Tri-Party Agreement Public Involvement Officers and staff met October 28-29 to discuss issues and recommendations for improving public involvement among the three agencies. In addition, the agencies provided recommendations on how to communicate better with each other. The following represents those commitments made by the three parties.

48 Hour Notification of Non-TPA Public Involvement: All public involvement activities that relate to Hanford cleanup must be made available to the agencies 48 hours in advance of printing or public release. These documents include press releases, focus and fact sheets, executive summaries and advertisements. This will require a strong commitment from the programs in implementing this commitment.

30-45 Day Advance Notice to Citizen Groups and Local Government of Tri-Party Agreement and Related Cleanup and Compliance Issues and Decisions: The Public Involvement Officers agree to work within the agencies to get early notification of issues and decisions to key citizen groups and members of local government. Citizens have requested that information be provided to them 30 to 45 days in advance of the activity. This will require a strong commitment from the programs in implementing this commitment.

Commitment to Bi-Weekly Meetings: The agencies agree to have a decision-maker present at all Tri-Party Agreement Public Involvement Officer bi-weekly meetings. The agencies also agree to come prepared to the meeting to discuss current and future public involvement issues and activities.

**Tri-Party Agreement**  
**Public Involvement Roles and Responsibilities**  
**Draft dated, October 29, 1996**

The Hanford Tri-Party Agreement (TPA) calls for public involvement throughout the life of Hanford cleanup. In some instances, responsibility for a task is assigned to one agency, but generally both the TPA and Community Relations Plan (CRP) call for joint administration of public involvement activities. Under the TPA, the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) conduct public involvement activities jointly and independently. Recognizing that activities are more likely to succeed when one agency is designated as the driver, a "lead" is indicated for each task area.

Tri-Party Agreement Public Involvement Officer (PIO) Bi-Weekly Meetings

*Lead: All three agencies*

Much of the direction for public involvement activities is determined at the bi-weekly PIO meetings. To ensure that responsibility for the meetings is shared, the agencies take turns chairing the meetings. The U.S. Department of Energy contractor representing TPA public involvement coordinates a meeting time and place, develops and distributes a draft meeting agenda (with input from the agencies), provides information to the agencies on issues which may need management attention prior to the meeting, and provides a summary of the meeting to the three agencies. At the bi-weekly meeting, the agencies will choose a representative to provide a report at the monthly Inter-Agency Management Integration Team meetings.

Information Materials

*Lead: All three agencies*

All three agencies are responsible for providing factual, objective, easy-to-understand information for interested citizens. Information materials include press releases, advertisements, focus and fact sheets, and executive summaries. Each agency contributes information related to its role in the Tri-Party Agreement:

- USDOE, as operator and initiator of most changes, provides background information and alternative solutions.
- EPA and Ecology communicate their regulatory interest, suggest alternatives, and specify the criteria by which the alternatives will be evaluated.
- All three agencies work to make sure the public understands what input the agencies are seeking and how public input will influence the decision.

It is understood that all three agencies have public information and involvement activities outside the TPA. However, some of these external activities can appear to citizens to be within the confines of the TPA. For all public involvement activities that relate to Hanford cleanup, the three agencies agree to make information materials available to the other agencies 48 hours in advance of any public release of the materials. Only those materials which have been agreed to by

all three agencies bear the TPA logo.

#### Community Relations Plan

*Lead: All three agencies*

The agencies are responsible for updating the Community Relations Plan (CRP), soliciting public input on changes and coordinating activities related to the CRP. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Ecology ensure that the CRP meets the public involvement requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Because all three agencies are committed to public involvement, the current CRP reflects opportunities that exceed minimum requirements.

The agencies update the CRP when information is incorrect, outdated or members of the public feel the document is no longer meeting their needs. Typically, the CRP is updated every two to three years, depending on the issues and changes. The "Hanford Advisory Board" list and the "Description of Key Hanford Activities and Decisions" are inserted in the CRP to provide timely information on Board membership and current and future Hanford cleanup decisions. These documents are updated annually by the three parties and distributed to members of the public who have a current issue of the CRP and other interested parties.

#### Semi-Annual Public Meetings

*Lead: All three agencies*

All three agencies are responsible for coordinating the semi-annual public meetings. These meetings are held to provide broad and timely perspectives to the public on Hanford cleanup priorities and budget decisions. Tri-Party Agreement-related cleanup and compliance activities may also be discussed at these meetings. The agencies are responsible for advertising, logistical arrangements, meeting materials, room setup and meeting summaries. USDOE procures advertisements, meeting facilities and coordinates the review of meeting summaries.

The agencies jointly determine meeting topics and format and approve meeting materials. Technical experts are provided from the three agencies to participate in the public meetings and respond to questions in their areas of expertise. When appropriate, senior management from the three agencies also participate in the meetings.

#### Public Comment Periods

*Lead: EPA and Ecology*

Public comment periods may fall within the RCRA, CERCLA, expedited response action (ERA) or change request decision-making processes of the TPA. The lead regulator for RCRA, CERCLA and ERA decisions is responsible for compiling accurate information about the action, establishing the appropriate timeline of activities, ensuring placement of advertisements announcing the public comment period, documenting comments on the action, responding to comments on the action and announcing the final decision. USDOE provides support when requested.

### Public Comment Periods for TPA Change Requests

*Lead: All three agencies*

Comment periods that occur as a result of the change request process are jointly handled by the three agencies with roles and responsibilities delineated on a case-by-case basis. For this process, responses to comments are agreed to by the agencies.

### Public Involvement Quarterly Meetings

*Lead: All three agencies*

The agencies meet quarterly with the Hanford Advisory Board, the state of Oregon, local government and others interested in public involvement to discuss current and future activities on the public involvement calendar. Recommendations are made by citizens on current and upcoming issues, public involvement needed on issues, outreach activities, coordination of multiple public involvement activities, enhancement of communication and cost efficiencies in public involvement. The agencies will work together to develop a six-month calendar of future public involvement activities to distribute to citizens prior to the meeting. In addition, the agencies will work to implement those recommendations made at the meetings if they are agreed to by the three agencies..

### Hanford Cleanup Toll-Free Line

*Lead: Ecology*

The agencies established the Hanford Cleanup toll-free line in 1992 to provide the public better access to Hanford cleanup information. Ecology answers the toll-free line, provides an immediate response where possible, directs calls to the appropriate agency when necessary and maintains a log of calls received. Ecology distributes the log to the agencies each month. EPA and USDOE respond to requests forwarded to them and provide input to Ecology concerning the outcome of the request.

### Hanford Update

*Lead: Ecology*

Ecology is responsible for coordinating the schedule, graphic lay-out, printing and distribution of the Hanford Update. The Hanford Update is distributed on a bi-monthly basis. The agencies work together to make the Hanford Update a source of early and meaningful information on Hanford activities, issues and TPA decisions. Each agency suggests article topics on which decisions need to be made, current issues, or areas which members of the public have expressed an interest. The agencies review all articles to make sure the articles are technically and editorially correct. No article will be published unless there is a consensus of the three agencies.

### Hanford Cleanup Mailing List

*Lead: Ecology and USDOE*

Ecology and USDOE maintain the Hanford Cleanup mailing list. Requests are made by citizens

to the agencies to include, remove or update information on the mailing list. Those requests are forwarded to Ecology and USDOE to ensure both lists are current. The mailing lists are geared to the level of individual interest. They distinguish between individuals who would like to be highly involved with cleanup and compliance activities and those who would like to be informed about those issues.

#### Internet Addresses

*Lead: Ecology and USDOE*

Ecology and USDOE have established Web sites on the Internet. These Web sites are updated by the agencies periodically with information and schedules for Hanford public comment periods. Requests made by citizens on the Internet are forwarded to the appropriate agency for response.

#### Environmental Data Management Center and Public Information Repositories

*Lead: USDOE*

USDOE established and is responsible for the operation of the Environmental Data Management Center (EDMC) which distributes Tri-Party Agreement and related Hanford cleanup and compliance information to the Public Information Repositories. The Public Information Repositories give the public access to information on TPA activities and to provide documents that are available for public comment. Information in the Repositories may include work plans, transcripts and summaries of public meetings and workshops, copies of the TPA, and related cleanup and compliance documents. Included in the Repositories is a copy of the Administrative Record Index.

**Approved for the United States Department of Energy:**

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George Sanders  
Hanford Tri-Party Agreement Administrator  
U.S. Department of Energy--Richland Operations

**Approved for the United States Environmental Protection Agency:**

---

Doug Sherwood  
Hanford Project Manager  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10

**Approved for the Washington State Department of Ecology:**

---

Mike Wilson  
Nuclear Waste Program Manager  
Washington State Department of Ecology

**STAKEHOLDER RECOMMENDATIONS  
ON TRI-PARTY AGREEMENT PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT  
(A compilation of recommendations made from 1994-1996)  
dated, October 2, 1996**

*Note: The following represents stakeholder recommendations on Tri-Party Agreement public involvement from the Hanford Advisory Board, Hanford Advisory Board Public Involvement Subcommittee, Oregon Hanford Waste Board, Nuclear Waste Advisory Council, Affected Tribes, Heart of America Northwest (Questionnaire) and the Community Relations Plan meetings and public comments. It is not a complete record as of this date. However, the author will complete the list before the October 28-29 Tri-Party Agreement Public Involvement Planning meeting.*

**Public Involvement Efforts**

The most effective public participation begins with a commitment at high levels and continues with active encouragement and involvement of key decision-makers. **(Oregon League of Women Voters, Nuclear Waste Digest, Marilyn Reeves, 1989)**

Citizens and interest groups want, and deserve, access to administrators who are in charge. If this access is denied, or perceived to be unavailable, then citizens will seek other ways to make their concerns known. **(Oregon League of Women Voters, Nuclear Waste Digest, Marilyn Reeves, 1989)**

Citizens and interest groups should be involved in the beginning of problem solving, no matter how complex or technical the problem. To be part of the solution means that citizens and interest groups must also be part of the planning on how to reach a solution. **(Oregon League of Women Voters, Nuclear Waste Digest, Marilyn Reeves, 1989)**

Successful public participation should ensure that a consensus develops on the definition of the problem and the options that are available and feasible to solve or minimize it. **(Oregon League of Women Voters, Nuclear Waste Digest, Marilyn Reeves, 1989)**

Development of a process for involving the public begins with the establishment of the following five basic elements: (1) A clearly-defined mechanism or process so that citizens can have direct access to the appropriate decision-makers in time to have an impact on policies and actions; (2) Opportunities for participation (are) available to all segments of the community; (3) Adequate advance notification (should be made) for meetings; (4) (There should be) timely access to all information which government officials will use in determining their decisions; (5) Convenient locations (should be found) for public inspection of relevant materials and access to experts who can translate complex scientific information in lay terms. **(Oregon League of Women Voters, Nuclear Waste Digest, Marilyn Reeves, 1989)**

The Tri-Parties should coordinate all public involvement efforts with local Tri-Cities government. **(Benton County advice on the Community Relations Plan, 1996)**

Affected citizens and interest groups are excluded from the public involvement process. **(Oregon Hanford Waste Board, Washington Nuclear Waste Advisory Council and Affected Tribes' evaluation of Hanford public involvement efforts, 1994)**

In all areas--publications, meetings, workshops, presentations, and others--continue to increase the effectiveness of public participation. Review overall scope of public involvement and develop a comprehensive, systemic, understandable approach. Define and clearly articulate the purpose, significance and intended end result of each public involvement activity and evaluate the results. **(Washington Nuclear Waste Advisory Council final report, 1994)**

The public participation system on nuclear waste issues is still fragmented, disjointed and hard to access and understand. There is a proliferation of written materials, committees, task forces and special meetings and it is hard to sort out what is important and what is not. Action needs to be taken to simplify the overall system of public participation. **(Washington Nuclear Waste Advisory Council final report, 1994)**

#### Public Meetings

##### *General*

There should be a 45-day advance notice made prior to the public meeting or activity so those highly involved or those co-sponsoring the activity can be informed and involved. **(Community Relations Plan public meetings, Seattle, 1996)**

The Tri-Parties need to make sure the facilitator efficiently run the public meetings and provide effective and meaningful interaction. **(Oregon Hanford Waste Board, Washington Nuclear Waste Advisory Council and Affected Tribes' evaluation of Hanford public involvement efforts, 1994)**

A pre-meeting workshop should be held and facilities provided to inform citizens of alternate views and information on Hanford cleanup and compliance activities. **(Heart of America Northwest, Community Relations Plan, 1996)**

Public meetings should be held on significant changes. **(Heart of America Northwest, Community Relations Plan, 1996)**

Schedule formal public meetings only when the public can influence a decision or when public interest indicates a need. **(Hanford Advisory Board advice on the Community Relations Plan, 1996)**

Commit to sponsoring meetings jointly with local, state, tribal governments and stakeholders. **(Hanford Advisory Board advice on the Community Relations Plan, 1996)**



### *Presentations*

Provide understandable and relevant presentations and information to the public as well as make the information available. **(Hanford Advisory Board advice on the Community Relations Plan, 1996)**

Agencies must find representatives who are most credible (technically articulate with good communications skills) to provide information on Hanford cleanup and compliance issues. **(Spokane focus group, Public Involvement Subcommittee, October 1994)**

Meetings which included informed speakers provided the most meaningful interaction with the public. **(Oregon Hanford Waste Board, Washington Nuclear Waste Advisory Council and Affected Tribes' evaluation of Hanford public involvement efforts, 1994)**

Oregon officials should have the opportunity to present information at Oregon public meetings. **(Heart of America survey, Community Relations Plan, 1996)**

Simple material, understandable presentations and an opportunity for workshop and roundtable talk make for the most successful Hanford public meetings. **(Heart of America survey, Community Relations Plan, 1996)**

Presentations should not dominate the public meeting agenda. There should be more time spent on public comment opportunities. **(Community Relations Plan public meetings, Seattle, 1996)**

Key officials have limited presence at public meetings. Lack of participation at key events creates both the perception that they are not interested and isolates them from the tone and texture of the public's comments. A parallel concern in this area is that there is little continuity and almost no predictability in terms of who will represent Ecology, USDOE, EPA and the USDOE contractor in various meetings. **(Washington Nuclear Waste Advisory Council final report, 1994)**

Ecology (in essence, the Tri-Parties) need to say, "we don't know," and "we're thinking about these different possibilities," and to engage with the public in an open dialogue about key issues. The (agencies) need to be open and conversational rather than defensive or evasive. By doing so, (they) will have better relations with the public, and, most importantly, (they) will be more effective in overseeing cleanup. **(Washington Nuclear Waste Advisory Council final report, 1994)**

### *Creative Public Involvement Activities*

Other methods, such as public access television should be used to provide information and involvement opportunities (i.e., Town Hall meetings). **(Community Relations Plan public meetings, Seattle, 1996)**

The Tri-Parties should use creative and innovative ways to get information out to the public. **(Oregon Hanford Waste Board, Washington Nuclear Waste Advisory Council and Affected Tribes' evaluation of Hanford public involvement efforts, 1994)**

#### Hanford Happenings

The Hanford Happenings calendar needs to be sharpened. **(Community Relations Plan public meetings, Seattle, 1996)**

#### Public Information

The Tri-Parties should use the Internet as a means to communicate information on Hanford. **(Community Relations Plan public meetings, Seattle, 1996)**

Well-illustrated articles about Hanford should be published in regional newspapers. **(Community Relations Plan public meetings, Seattle, 1996)**

The large distribution of the Hanford Cleanup mailing list should be used for notice of significant hearings and meetings. **(Heart of America Northwest, Community Relations Plan, 1996)**

Use citizen groups to provide public notice for meetings and other public involvement activities. **(Heart of America Northwest, Community Relations Plan, 1996)**

Citizens in Seattle feel the best notice for a public meeting is a postcard (preferably by an outside group) or phone call. **(Heart of America survey, Community Relations Plan, 1996)**

An invitation to present should be extended to interest and citizen groups at public meetings. **(Heart of America survey, Community Relations Plan, 1996)**

The agency or group who has the greatest ability to get the maximum number of people to attend the meetings should be the one who provides public notice of the meetings (i.e., the Hanford Advisory Board). **(Community Relations Plan public meetings, Seattle, 1996)**

The agencies should make phone calls to citizens inviting them to attend the public meetings. **(Community Relations Plan public meetings, Seattle, 1996)**

Hanford Advisory Board meetings were successful in providing the public with sufficient advance notice of meetings. Tri-Party Agreement public involvement meetings provided inadequate notice (i.e., little or no advertising) which resulted in poor attendance at Hanford meetings in Oregon. **(Oregon Hanford Waste Board, Washington Nuclear Waste Advisory Council and Affected Tribes' evaluation of Hanford public involvement efforts, 1994)**

Members of the public should be provided with materials to give the public adequate information to understand and influence issues. **(Oregon Hanford Waste Board, Washington Nuclear**

**Waste Advisory Council and Affected Tribes' evaluation of Hanford public involvement efforts, 1994)**

Public information documents should be easily understood. **(Oregon Hanford Waste Board, Washington Nuclear Waste Advisory Council and Affected Tribes' evaluation of Hanford public involvement efforts, 1994)**

More must be done to involve and inform the wider, general public. One aspect of broadened involvement is to make much more extensive use of the electronic media in public education and involvement. **(Washington Nuclear Waste Advisory Council final report, 1994)**

Materials which Ecology and the other agencies prepare for the public continue to need to be improved. Clear objectives, criteria, and standards are needed to guide the production of resource materials. Publications, fact sheets, news releases, electronic program newsletters can be conceived in ways which enhance public understanding of issues without adding to information overload. There needs to be clear articulation of the intended results from each item produced and a careful examination of the final products to see if they are likely to achieve the intended results. **(Washington Nuclear Waste Advisory Council final report, 1994)**

In order for the Spokane public to be effectively involved in setting policies for cleanup at Hanford they need to have a much better foundation of knowledge about Hanford than they currently have. **(Spokane focus group, Public Involvement Subcommittee, October 1994)**

**Public Comment Opportunities**

People need to know what happens as a result of their input. It is a requirement that Ecology (in essence, the Tri-Parties) tell people what advice they have accepted and what advice they have rejected and why. **(Washington Nuclear Waste Advisory Council final report, 1994)**

**Advertisements**

The opportunity exists, and should be pursued, to have agencies and contractors work with an outside professional to design advertisements for public meetings. **(Hanford Advisory Board Public Involvement Subcommittee meeting, May 5, 1995)**

In advertisements for public meetings held in conjunction with Hanford Advisory Board meetings, add information about the time, date and place of HAB meetings in the public notices and advertisements. **(Hanford Advisory Board Public Involvement Subcommittee meeting, August 4, 1994)**

Official agency advertisements and notices never "leap off the page" as very important Hanford issues for public comment. They are also hard to understand and rarely tell what the real issues are and why the public should care. **(Heart of America Northwest survey, Community Relations Plan, 1996)**

Advertisements must have major visibility in the media. (Community Relations Plan meetings, Seattle, 1996)

#### Hanford Advisory Board

Presentations made by the agencies and contractors to the Hanford Advisory Board need to be developed with an eye towards presenting them in other public meetings. The Board needs to work to help agencies make and revise these presentations so they are effective and clear. (Hanford Advisory Board Public Involvement Subcommittee meeting, May 5, 1995)

The Committee believes that if the Hanford Advisory Board and agencies desire public participation in the HAB meetings, substantial restructuring of those meetings is required. Regardless of the techniques used to invite the public to meetings, the current purpose, style and format of the meetings is not conducive to public involvement. (Spokane focus group, Public Involvement Subcommittee, October 1994)

If the HAB and the agencies want input from the public on specific issues, they need to tell the public, in advance, in what areas it wants public comment and for what purpose. (Spokane focus group, Public Involvement Subcommittee, October 1994)

If the HAB and the agencies have information they want the public to know about, they need to organize and package that information so it is attractive and accessible to the public. (Spokane focus group, Public Involvement Subcommittee, October 1994)

If the HAB and the agencies want the public to see that they are doing something, they must be able to tell the public what they intend to do at any given meeting. (Spokane focus group, Public Involvement Subcommittee, October 1994)

#### Media Relations

Reaching out to Spokane must be done through a variety of media--electronic and print news media, publications, gatherings and other means must be employed to effectively reach people. The news media, itself, would be interested in doing more stories. (Spokane focus group, Public Involvement Subcommittee, October 1994)

#### Bi-Monthly Interest Group Meetings

Expand the model of direct, bi-monthly meetings with interest groups to meet regularly with other key parties. Maintain direct dialogue and consultation with identified stakeholders including interest groups, tribes and the Oregon Hanford Waste Board. (Washington Nuclear Waste Advisory Council final report, 1994)



**Department of Energy**  
 Richland Operations Office  
 P.O. Box 550  
 Richland, Washington 99352

96-MSD-201

Mr. H. J. Hatch, President  
 Fluor Daniel Hanford, Inc.  
 Richland, Washington

Post-it® Fax Note	7671	Date	10/29	# of pages	13
To	J PESCHONG	From	S JOHNSON		
Co./Dept.		Co.			
Phone #		Phone #			
Fax #	376-8142	Fax #			

Dear Mr. Hatch:

FLUOR DANIEL HANFORD, INC. (FDH) CONTRACT NUMBER DE-AC06-96RL13200; DIRECTED CHANGE TO THE FISCAL YEAR (FY) 1997 TANK WASTE REMEDIATION SYSTEM (TWRS) MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN (MYWP)

The FY 1997 MYWP transmitted to the U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office on September 23, 1996, contained work scope costing \$361.5M, including carryover. During a briefing held on October 15, 1996, the Project Hanford Management Contractor identified the need for an additional \$26.3M in funding, bringing the total FY 1997 funding need to \$387.8M. The available funding totals \$328.2M, including carryover.

To reduce the FY 1997 cost of the TWRS Program to correspond with available funding, FDH is directed to submit a Class I Change Request by November 18, 1996.

Guidance for this directed change is attached. Attachment 1 specifies new funding levels for discrete elements in the Hanford Integrated Priority List. Attachment 2 identifies anticipated impacts at these new funding levels.

If you have any questions, please contact Jon Peschong on 376-9327.

Sincerely,

*W. J. Taylor*  
 for Jackson Kinzer, Assistant Manager  
 Office of Tank Waste Remediation System

MSD:SJC

Attachments (2)

cc w/attachs:  
 S. Marchetti, FDH  
 L. Hall, LMHC  
 M. Wells, LMHC  
 R. Wojtasek, LMHC

Mr. H. J. Hatch  
96-MSD-201

-2-

bcc w/attachs:  
MSD OFF File

bcc w/o attachs:  
MSD Rdg File  
RMIC File  
S. Johnson, MSD  
P. Morehouse, MSD  
G. Neath, MSD  
K. Wagnild, MSD  
S. Sieracki, PRO  
J. Peschong, WSD

Record Note: New Budget Authorization: 289,980  
RL taxes:(15,417)  
Carryover 21,864  
Technology Development 8,000  
Hanford Tank Initiative 7,000  
Additional Carryover 2,800  
=Lockheed Martin total 314,217  
+setaside 14,000  
TOTAL 328,217

OFFICE >	MSD	MSD	WDD	WSD	PRO	TWR
SURNAME>	JOHNSON	JOHNSON	TAYLOR	MCCLUSKY	SIERACKI	KINZER
DATE >	10/29/96	10/29/96	10/29/96	10/29/96		10/29/96

Please Return To Leslie McClure, 3-9109, 2704HV/D200F/200)

DOCUMENT No. 74173

## ATTACHMENT 1

# TWRS FY 1997 PRIORITY LIST - MYWP REVISION CASE

EM Aids No.	RDS No.	Workscope Title	FY 1997 MYWP	Qm FY97 EM-50 TWRS	Emerging New Scope	L-M Revised Estimate	Qm L-M Revised Estimate	PM Adjust	Program Manager Recommendation	Qm FY97 PgmMgr Recommendation
RL 12000		RATE IMPACT	0	0		0	0		0	0
RL 12000		INVOLUNTARY REDUCTION OF FORCE	9,216	9,216	6,000	15,216	15,216	(15,216)	0	0
RL 11000	R96N0123	TWRS 200-EAST MINIMUM SAFE OPERATIONS	21,319	30,535	0	21,319	36,535	(925)	20,394	20,394
RL 11200	R96N0298	TWRS (GHT) 200-EAST DST MINIMUM SAFE OPERATIONS	1,678	32,213	0	1,678	38,213		1,678	22,072
RL 11000	R96N0124	TWRS 200-EAST SST MINIMUM SAFE OPERATIONS	20,435	57,648	0	20,435	58,648	(159)	20,276	42,348
RL 11000	R96N0163	TWRS 200-WEST DST MINIMUM SAFE OPERATIONS	11,780	64,428	0	11,780	70,428		11,780	54,128
RL 11000	R96N0126	TWRS 200-WEST SST MINIMUM SAFE OPERATIONS	13,000	77,428	0	13,000	83,428	(507)	12,493	66,621
RL 11000	R96N0152	TWRS 200-EAST STABILIZATION/ISOLATION-MIN SAFE	4,313	81,741	0	4,313	87,741	0	4,313	70,934
RL 11000	R96N0154	TWRS 200-W SST STABILIZATION/ISOLATION-MIN SAFE	9,787	91,528	0	9,787	97,528	0	9,787	80,721
RL 11000		TWRS SST STABILIZATION/ISOLATION (FY96 CO) (M-41 SUPPORT)	0	91,528	2,100	2,100	99,628		2,100	82,821
RL 11100		TWRS STABILIZATION SAFETY SYSTEMS (EXHAUSTERS)	5,200	96,728	0	5,200	104,828	(2,133)	3,067	85,888
RL 11100	R95W0002	TWRS FLAMMABLE GAS MINIMUM SAFE OPERATIONS	24,541	121,269	0	24,541	129,369	(4,364)	20,177	106,065
RL 11100		LIGHTNING AIR TERMINALS	900	122,169	0	900	130,269	253	1,153	107,218
RL 12000		SAFETY ANALYSIS, USQ, AUTHORIZATION BASIS	8,071	130,240	0	8,071	138,340		8,071	115,289
RL 12000		SAFETY ANALYSIS, USQ, AUTHORIZATION BASIS	0	130,240	2,269	2,269	140,609		2,269	117,558
RL 12000	R95W0005	TWRS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (INCL. \$6M FEE)	27,695	157,935	0	27,695	168,304	(4,614)	23,081	140,639
RL 12000		TWRS PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT FEE (\$4,253K FROM RL TAX)	0	157,935	0	0	168,304	0	0	140,639
RL 11000	R95W0001	TWRS EVAPORATOR MIN SAFE OPS (COMBINED W/HIF OPS)	5,999	163,934	0	5,999	174,303		5,999	146,638
RL 11000		TWRS A FARM COMPLEX OPS/MAINT MIN SAFE	5,275	169,209	0	5,275	179,578		5,275	151,913
RL 11100	R96N0128	TWRS FCN, ORGANIC & HIGH HEAT MIN SAFE OPS	8,516	177,725	0	8,516	188,094	(1,662)	6,854	158,767
RL 11000		TWRS AS-BUILT DRAWINGS	1,200	178,925	3,900	5,100	193,194		5,100	163,857
RL 11202		TWRS TANK FARM VENTILATION UPGRADE (W-030)	3,522	182,447	0	3,522	196,716	1,000	4,522	168,389
RL 11000	R96N0150	TWRS REDUCING WASTE VOL W/EVAPORATOR (OPS W/HIF)	2,200	184,647	0	2,200	198,916		2,200	170,589
RL 12104		TWRS 106-C SLICING (W-320)	112	184,759	4,988	5,100	204,016		5,100	175,689
RL 12100		TWRS 106-C SLICING OPERATIONS	2,589	187,248	(1,688)	900	204,916		900	176,589
RL 11204	R96N0048	TWRS CROSS SITE TRANSFER SYSTEM (W-038)	24,973	212,321	0	24,973	229,889		24,973	201,562
RL 11000		TWRS VADOSE ZONE DRILLING/MAPPING	4,000	216,321	0	4,000	233,889		4,000	205,562
RL 11000	R96N0151	TWRS 200-EAST SST CONTROL, CLEAN, & STABLE	3,700	220,021	0	3,700	237,589	(3,700)	0	205,562
RL 11000	R96N0153	TWRS 200-WEST SST CONTROL, CLEAN, & STABLE	2,000	222,021	0	2,000	239,589	(900)	1,100	206,662
RL 11000	R96N0283	TWRS TANK FARM INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	1,700	223,721	0	1,700	241,289		1,700	208,362
RL 12300	R96N0216	TWRS LAW PRIVATIZATION SET ASIDE (\$11.5M)	0	223,721	0	0	241,289		0	208,362
RL 12300	R96N0285	TWRS RADIOLOGICAL NUCLEAR SAFETY OVERSIGHT	2,900	226,621	0	2,900	244,189		2,900	211,262



# **TWRS FY 1997 PRIORITY LIST – MYWP REVISION CASE**

EM ADS No.	RDS No.	Workscope Title	FY 1997 MYWP	Om FY97 EM-30 TWRS	Emerging New Scope	L-M Revised Estimate	Om L-M Revised Estimate	PM Adjust	Program Manager Recommend	Om FY97 PgmMgr Recommend
RL 12300		TWRS RADIOLOGICAL NUCLEAR SAFETY OVERSIGHT	0	226,621	3,800	3,800	247,989	(2,100)	1,700	212,962
RL 12300	R96N0157	TWRS PRIVATIZATION PROGRAM MANAGEMENT (WIT)	2,000	228,621	0	2,000	249,989	2,828	4,828	217,790
RL 12400	R96N0159	TWRS HIGH-LEVEL WASTE SUPPORT (M-51)	1,202	229,823	(299)	903	250,892	340	1,243	219,033
RL 12103	R96N0045	TWRS INITIAL TK RETRIEVAL SYS (ITRS) DST (W-211)	15,462	245,285	0	15,462	266,354		15,462	234,495
RL 12100		TWRS TANK FARM CLOSURE	0	245,285	0	0	266,354	900	900	235,395
RL 12100	R95W0006	TWRS DST WASTE RETRIEVAL (W-151)	0	245,285	200	200	266,554		200	235,595
RL 12100		TWRS DST RETRIEVAL SUPPORT	0	245,285	0	0	266,554	1,800	1,800	237,395
RL 12300	R96N0033	TWRS LAW TREATMENT AND IMMOBILIZATION	2,359	247,644	0	2,359	268,913	34	2,393	239,788
RL 12500	R96N0035	TWRS STORAGE AND DISPOSAL	7,257	254,901	(1,450)	5,807	274,720	(1,404)	4,403	244,191
RL 11001	R96N0247	TWRS TF RES & SAFE OPS (W-314) (\$7,584 LD)	13,857	268,758	0	13,857	288,577	(1,757)	12,100	256,291
RL 12300	R96N0049	TWRS PRIVATIZATION INFRASTRUCTURE	2,095	270,853	0	2,095	290,672		2,095	258,386
RL 12400		TWRS TECHNICAL DEV. (ALT. PATH) (\$360K IN HLW)	5,500	276,353	0	5,500	296,172	(2,260)	3,240	261,626
RL 12100		TWRS HANFORD TANKS INITIATIVE	4,366	280,719	0	4,366	300,538	34	4,400	266,026
		HANFORD TANKS INITIATIVE (EM-50)	7,000	287,719	0	7,000	307,538		7,000	273,026
RL 11300	R95W0004	TWRS WASTE CHARACTERIZATION	61,700	349,419	0	61,700	369,238	(6,509)	55,191	328,217
					19,819			(41,021)		
FY 1997 FUNDING (INCL. C/O; ADD'L FUNDS)										328,217
RL 11300	R95W0004	TWRS WASTE CHARACTERIZATION	61,700	61,700	0	61,700	61,700		14,856	343,073
RL 12400	R96N0159	TWRS HIGH-LEVEL WASTE SUPPORT (M-51)	0	61,700	0	0	61,700	0	0	343,073
RL 12400		TWRS HLW VITRIFICATION (\$70M)	0	349,419	0	0	369,238		0	343,073
RL 11000		TWRS LONG-LENGTH CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT	2,400	351,819	0	2,400	371,638	(860)	1,540	344,613
RL 12300	R96N0157	TWRS PRIVATIZATION PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	2,865	354,684	0	2,865	374,503	(2,865)	0	344,613
RL 12000		TWRS ARGONNE SUPPORT PHASEOUT	1,400	356,084	0	1,400	375,903	(1,100)	300	344,913
RL 12100	R96N0130	TWRS SST WASTE RETRIEVAL (\$1M TO 106-C OPERATIONS)	1,850	357,934	0	1,850	377,753	(50)	1,800	346,713
RL 12100		TWRS DST RETRIEVAL SUPPORT	2,411	360,345	0	2,411	380,164	(2,011)	400	347,113
RL 12100		TWRS TANK FARM CLOSURE	1,119	361,464	0	1,119	381,283	(819)	300	347,413
RL 12000		SAFETY ANALYSIS, USQ, AUTHORIZATION BASIS	0	361,464	6,521	6,521	387,804	0	6,521	353,934
RL 12000	R95W0005	TWRS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (BALANCE OF PROGRAM)		361,464	0	0	387,804	3,758	3,758	357,692
TOTAL					26,340			(44,968)		

# TWRS FY 1997 PRIORITY LIST – MYWP REVISION CASE

PL Priority Order	EMADS No.	RDS No.	Workscope Title	FY 1997 MYWP	Cum FY97 EM-30 TWRS	Emerging New Scope	L-M Revised Estimate	Cum L-M Revised Estimate	PM Adjust	Program Manager Recommend	C FI Pgr Recc
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289,980 NEW B/A  
(15,427) RL TAXES  
274,553  
21,864 C/O  
296,417  
8,000 TD  
7,000 HTI  
311,417  
2,800 ADDL C/O  
314,217 LMTOTAL  
14,000 SETASIDEUTILIZATION  
328,217

MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	29,095	0	29,095	(1,956)	27,139
OPERATIONS	161,209	14,790	175,999	(7,808)	168,191
SAFETY	39,157	0	39,157	(7,906)	31,251
CHARACTERIZATION	61,700	0	61,700	(6,509)	70,047
RETRIEVAL	27,909	3,499	31,408	(146)	31,262
LOWLEVEL WASTE	12,219	3,800	16,019	(2,103)	13,916
HIGHLEVEL WASTE	6,702	(299)	6,403	(1,920)	4,483
STORAGE & DISPOSAL	7,257	(1,450)	5,807	(1,404)	4,403
HTIEM-50	7,000	0	7,000	0	7,000
RESERVE	9,216	6,000	15,216	(15,216)	0
TOTAL	361,464	26,340	387,804	(44,968)	357,692

	L-M Revised Estimate	Program Manager Adjust	Program Manager Recommend	Target Level Funded	Delta Unfunded
MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	29,095	(1,956)	27,139	23,081	4,058
OPERATIONS	175,999	(7,808)	168,191	160,130	8,061
SAFETY	39,157	(7,906)	31,251	31,251	0
CHARACTERIZATION	61,700	(6,509)	70,047	55,191	14,856
RETRIEVAL	31,408	(146)	31,262	28,762	2,500
LOWLEVEL WASTE	16,019	(2,103)	13,916	13,916	0
HIGHLEVEL WASTE	6,403	(1,920)	4,483	4,483	0
STORAGE & DISPOSAL	5,807	(1,404)	4,403	4,403	0
HTIEM-50	7,000	0	7,000	7,000	0
RESERVE	15,216	(15,216)	0	0	0
TOTAL	387,804	(44,968)	357,692	328,217	29,475

## ATTACHMENT 2

# TWRS INTEGRATED PRIORITY LIST FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENTS

IPL#	ADS#	RDS#	IPL WORKSCOPE TITLE
12	11200	R96N0298	TWRS (GPP) 200-EAST DST MIN SAFE OPS (DEFER AW TMACS)
TPA IMPACTS: NONE			
DNFSB IMPACTS: NONE			
SSI IMPACTS: NONE			
OTHER IMPACTS: Miss Performance Agreement TWR4.1.5. No remote reading capability for any existing or future equipment in AW Farm.			
13	11000	R96N0124	TWRS 200-EAST SST MINIMUM SAFE OPERATIONS (DEFER LOW's)
TPA IMPACTS: NONE			
DNFSB IMPACTS: NONE			
SSI IMPACTS: NONE			
OTHER IMPACTS: Liquid Level Monitoring for stabilized tanks will not be in compliance with regulatory requirements (WAC 173-303). The ability to detect leaks for stabilized tanks will not be adequate.			
15	11000	R96N0126	TWRS 200-WEST SST MINIMUM SAFE OPERATIONS (DEFER LOW's)
TPA IMPACTS: NONE			
DNFSB IMPACTS: NONE			
SSI IMPACTS: NONE			
OTHER IMPACTS: Liquid Level Monitoring for stabilized tanks will not be in compliance with regulatory requirements (WAC 173-303). The ability to detect leaks for stabilized tanks will not be adequate.			
62	11000	R96N0151	TWRS 200-EAST SST CONTROL, CLEAN & STABLE (DEFER ALL CC&S)
TPA IMPACTS: NONE			
DNFSB IMPACTS: NONE			
SSI IMPACTS: NONE			
OTHER IMPACTS: CC&S activities (241-C, 241-B, 241-BY) will be deferred until FY98. Additional funding will be needed in FY98 as planned farm improvements are not achieved and mortgage reduction (automated monitoring) is delayed. Additionally, management of abandoned equipment will not be performed impacting ability to maintain compliance with current regulations (WAC 173-303). Will miss Performance Agreements TWR5.1.6.			
63	11000	R96N0153	TWRS 200-WEST SST CONTROL, CLEAN & STABLE (PRESERVE 242-T)
TPA IMPACTS: NONE			
DNFSB IMPACTS: NONE			
SSI IMPACTS: NONE			

# TWRS INTEGRATED PRIORITY LIST FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENTS

IPL#	ADS#	RDS#	IPL WORKSCOPE TITLE
OTHER IMPACTS: CC&S activities (241-T Farm) will be deferred until FY98. Additional funding will be needed in FY98 as planned farm improvements are not achieved and mortgage reduction (automated monitoring) is delayed. Additionally, management of abandoned equipment will not be performed impacting ability to maintain compliance with current regulations (WAC 173-303). Will miss Performance Agreements TWR5.1.6.			
120	11000		TWRS LONG-LENGTH CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT (DEFER PUMP REMOVAL)
TPA IMPACTS: NONE			
DNFSB IMPACTS: NONE			
SSI IMPACTS: NONE			
OTHER IMPACTS: Miss Performance Agreement TWR4.1.4.			
IPL#	ADS#	RDS#	IPL WORKSCOPE TITLE
18	11100	R95W0002	TWRS FLAMMABLE GAS MINIMUM SAFE OPERATIONS
TPA IMPACTS: NONE			
DNFSB IMPACTS: NONE			
SSI IMPACTS: NONE			
OTHER IMPACTS: Flammable Gas Safety Issue Resolution will be delayed, but not beyond milestone dates if recovery in FY98 can be effected. Behavior models projected as DQO objectives will be delayed at least one year. Some reports will be deferred to FY98. Completion of vapor sampling for Safety Screening DQO will be delayed at least one year. Improved television equipment will be delayed at least one year, resulting in lesser delays to related in-tank activities. Preparations for the eventual emergent replacement of the 101-SY mixer pump will be delayed at least one year, resulting in massive programmatic risk should the existing pump fail before replacement preparations are completed. The removal of the failed Velocity Density Temperature Trees in 101-SY will be delayed at least one year.			
122	11100	N/A	TWRS STABILIZATION SAFETY SYSTEMS (EXHAUSTERS)
TPA IMPACTS: NONE IN FY97. note: this only funds design, fabrication and delivery of exhausters. Operations (ADS 1100) must fund all exhauster installation cost. Seven additional exhausters are required to support remaining interim stabilization. Any exhauster not fabricated in FY97 must be fabricated in FY98. Cost per unit will increase and delivery may impact FY98 Interim Stabilization start dates.			
DNFSB IMPACTS: NONE			
SSI IMPACTS: NONE			
OTHER IMPACTS: NONE			
123	11100	N/A	LIGHTNING AIR TERMINALS
TPA IMPACTS: NONE			
DNFSB IMPACTS: NONE			
SSI IMPACTS: NONE			

# TWRS INTEGRATED PRIORITY LIST FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENTS

IPL#	ADS#	RDS#	IPL WORKSCOPE TITLE
OTHER IMPACTS: NONE			
30	11100	R96N0128	TWRS FECN, ORGANIC, HIGH HEAT MIN SAFE OPS
TPA IMPACTS: Potential cost impact to M-40-00 in moisture monitoring after safety issue resolution.			
DNFSB IMPACTS: NONE			
SSI IMPACTS: NONE			
OTHER IMPACTS: Delays mitigation alternative study with a potential delay or added cost in resolution of the organic complexant safety issue. It may impact the budgeted cost for moisture monitoring required by the TSR.			

IPL#	ADS#	RDS#	IPL WORKSCOPE TITLE
65	11300	R95W0004	TWRS WASTE CHARACTERIZATION
TPA IMPACTS: M-44-10 Milestone-26 ICRs(per MYWP)			
DNFSB IMPACTS: NONE			
SSI IMPACTS: NONE			
OTHER IMPACTS: NONE			

IPL#	ADS#	RDS#	IPL WORKSCOPE TITLE
	12000		TWRS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
TPA IMPACTS: NONE			
DNFSB IMPACTS: NONE			
SSI IMPACTS: NONE			
OTHER IMPACTS: Reduce maintenance of Performance Measurement Control System(PMCS); Management Challenge to reduce overall management cost.			

IPL#	ADS#	RDS#	IPL WORKSCOPE TITLE
	12100	R95W0006	TWRS DST Waste Retrieval
TPA IMPACTS: None			
DNFSB IMPACTS: None			
SSI IMPACTS: None			

# TWRS INTEGRATED PRIORITY LIST FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENTS

IPL#	ADS#	RDS#	IPL WORKSCOPE TITLE
OTHER IMPACTS: Reduces DST project administration (\$200), reduces funding for development of waste consolidation requirements which will decrease the depth of planning and increase the risk that consolidation activities will not meet program requirements (\$100), and reduce the Hanford participation in the Advanced Mixer Pump test being conducted at Savannah River which could result in Hanford objective not being met by the test (\$100).			
	12100	R96N0130	TWRS SST Waste Retrieval
TPA IMPACTS: The Retrieval Project will not be able to meet TPA milestones M-45-02B [Annual update of the SST retrieval sequence document (\$235K)]; M-45-08-T02 [Establish criteria for leak detection, Monitoring/mitigation (\$400K)]; and stops design work required to meet milestone M-45-04-T02 [Complete design for the Initial Single Shell Tank Retrieval System (\$600K)].			
DNFSB IMPACTS: None			
SSI IMPACTS: None			
OTHER IMPACTS: Reduced project management for SST Retrieval activities (\$400K). Three performance agreements with the PHMC will also be impacted (TWR7.1.1, TWR7.1.2, and TWR7.1.3)			
	12100	N/A	TWRS Tank Farm Closure
TPA IMPACTS: None			
DNFSB IMPACTS: None			
SSI IMPACTS: None			
OTHER IMPACTS: This will delay the Tank Farm Closure Supplemental EIS, delay the development of a basis for how well the tanks will have to be cleaned by the Phase II contractor prior to returning the tanks to the PHMC for closure and for the HTI testing, and will put any further work on the SST Closure Work Plan on hold.			

IPL#	ADS#	RDS#	IPL WORKSCOPE TITLE
67	12300	R96N0285	TWRS Radiologicl Nuclear Safety Oversight
TPA IMPACTS: NONE			
DNFSB IMPACTS: NONE			
SSI IMPACTS: NONE			
OTHER IMPACTS: Funding for the Senior Executive Review (SER) is not covered under the funding requested/provide. If there is an assumed support level from TWRS, and additional \$500K is required.			
69	12300	R96N0157	TWRS Privatization Program Management.
TPA IMPACTS: NONE			

# TWRS INTEGRATED PRIORITY LIST FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENTS

IPL#	ADS#	RDS#	IPL WORKSCOPE TITLE
DNFSB IMPACTS: NONE			
SSI IMPACTS: NONE			
OTHER IMPACTS: The funding level assumes that there are efficiencies to be gained in management costs. The actual areas of efficiencies are not identified yet.			
117	12400	R96N0159	TWRS High-Level Waste Support (M-51)
TPA IMPACTS: NONE			
DNFSB IMPACTS: NONE			
SSI IMPACTS: NONE			
OTHER IMPACTS: NONE			
73	12300	R96N0033	TWRS LAW Treatment and Immobilization
TPA IMPACTS: NONE			
DNFSB IMPACTS: NONE			
SSI IMPACTS: NONE			
OTHER IMPACTS: NONE			
75	12300	R96N0049	TWRS Privatization Infrastructure
TPA IMPACTS: NONE			
DNFSB IMPACTS: NONE			
SSI IMPACTS: NONE			
OTHER IMPACTS: NONE			
	12000		Safety Analysis, USQ, Authorization Basis
TPA IMPACTS: NONE			
DNFSB IMPACTS: 93-5 FSAR date would be missed			
SSI IMPACTS: NONE			
OTHER IMPACTS: PA 6.1.2. and 6.1.3 would not be met; Minimal FSAR analysis upgrade due to Tier II comments and minimal upgrades from contractor enhancement document; Source term conservatism would not be reduced; No follow-up structural analysis to minimize uncertainties; Hazards Analysis Data Base would not be maintained; FSAR enhancement document would not meet current contractors plan; project integration will not occur; November 15 FSAR draft date would need to be renegotiated.			



# TWRS INTEGRATED PRIORITY LIST FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENTS

IPL#	ADS#	RDS#	IPL WORKSCOPE TITLE
74	12500	R96N0035	TWRS STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
TPA IMPACTS: M90-05I "Submit final ILAW interim storage facility Performance Assessment to Ecology for review" on 12/02 delayed at least one year.			
DNFSB IMPACTS: NONE			
SSI IMPACTS: NONE			
OTHER IMPACTS: Performance Agreement "Review and Issue ILAW Disposal Interim PA by 9/30/97" delayed one year. Performance Agreement "Complete Borehole #1 Summary Report by 7/31/97" delayed one year. FY 97 milestone on Tc-doped glass testing delayed. PA's delayed at least one year with cascading impacts, i.e., delay of input to Phase 2 ILAW product specifications at least one year, PA Team severely impacted. Computer code testing delayed.			

twrs.97/10/28/96/sj